Algirdas Kraunevičius

(ᚨᛚᚷᛁᚱᛞᚨᛋ ᚲᚱᚨᚢᚾᛖᚹᛁᚲᛁᚢᛋ)

*Historical-linguistic detective*

*(presented as Notes of an ancient History linguistic Researcher).*

# THE CELTIC NATURE OF EUROPE

Part II

## Decoding of Celtic Placenames and Rivers in present France.

## *DEPARTMENT OF MORBIHAN.*

A new Approach to the History of ancient Gaul and its Celtic Place Names, examining it in a linguistic Way.

First edition

Gathered:

Algirdas Kraunevičius

Modeled by:

Algirdas Kraunevičius

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## *There is a such Language in Europe ...*

***There is one Language in Europe ... Ancient and archaic Language. That Language is avoided, feared, or perhaps incapable of being studied by many European Linguists and Language Historians. It is not even dealt with by any European or World Universities in the right Way. It must be assumed, that such Fear or uncertainty arisesm when You begin to examine it and face the first Difficulties, comparing it with other Languages and not knowing, where it is so difficult to put it and how to position it. Then many Linguists, having their own beliefs and loving the Languages of their Nations, usually do not switch to deeper Research, since this does not correspond to their Capabilities and Beliefs. Deeper linguistic Studies can apparently be carried out only by independent Researchers, who do not have such Fears and are not afraid to lose their previously earned social Status. Even potentially conscientious linguists and language Researchers, leaning on the first Difficulties and intricacies of the Study, do not want to sacrifice their beautiful and warm Future, do not want or maybe are not able at all to take the next deeper Steps of the Study.***

***That Language in Europe is a Lithuanian Language and that Language-relic is still spoken by the Lithuanian Nation. Studying this Language and the Place and Time of its Origin it must be said, that in the opinion of the Author of these Verses, it fits perfectly and can be perfectly adapted to the main Language of the old Celtic Civilization, which for thousands of Years back was one and the only one in Europe and that Language is the mother Language for all the other Celtic Languages, derived from the Celtic Language. That Language was spoken back in Europe thousands of Years by the Leaders of the Celtic Tribes and the Kings of Keltic States, as the Queen of the Iceni(Eitėnai) Tribe of ancient England - the Boudica (Boudikė), the Warlord of the Catuvelauni (Kautuvelionys) Tribe of ancient England – Caratacus(Karo Takas), the Rebel of old Gaul against the yoke of J.Caesar - the VercinGetoRix(Varikinių Genčių Rikis) of the Tribe Varikiniai, the Emperor Galba (Galva -Head) from old Gaul ...***

***The Lithuanian Language at this Time must be viewed as a Continuation of the Old Celtic Language(OCL), transferred for about 2 thousand Years in Time and having a much smaller Set of the main Words of the OCL. Currently, the Lithuanian Language has only just been rebuilt and only partial Grammar of the Old Celtic Language. Lithuanian Words can be used as a Key to unlocking and understanding the Meaning of the main European Place Names and Hydronyms (Rivers and Lakes). The Author has been studying The Ancient History of Europe linguistically (comparative linguistics) way for about 30 Years now, and at the Moment he can already say, that many Questions of ancient European History can be answered and the Historical European Puzzle is perfectly composed only after assuming, that the present Lithuanian Language is a Continuation of the Old Celtic Language(OCL) in Time or simply is the frozen Celtic Language in Time. Only in this Case the entire ancient-historical and linguistic European historical and linguistic Historical Puzzle, consisting of thousands of details, consists of perfectly composed. Only in order to follow this Path, found by the Author for himself, certain Conditions of Communication are required, which will be considered in subsequent Articles of this Author.***

***After many Years study of the linguistic and ancient History of Europe, and following his own specific and own Path, the Author of these Verses began a sequence of Articles with the Title: „The Celtic Nature of Europe“. The first Article: "The Restoration of the Celtic Tribe Names in ancient England" is published on the Author's private Website www.keltis.lt and can now be read in English. Before he had finished his next Article on Celtic Place Names in modern England, the Author decided to present a Gift to his future Readers of France, trying to restore the Celtic Place Names (deciphered) into the Language of the Lithuanian (at the same time - to the Old Celtic) Language. In Terms of Celtic Place Names, the current Territory of France is a Paradise for linguistic Researchers of Place Names and Hydronyms. In this already following Article Author, reviewed thousands of Celtic (as well as Lithuanian) - sounding Place Names on French Territory and, having restored them, shows their Meaning through the Google Translator Program and makes a Translation into current French, and then gives the next Link through which the Reader can find the Place of this Place Name on Google Maps in the current Territory of France. Further after each Explanation of the Place Name with Translations and Google Maps screen shot's, Author tries to Translate into the Celtic (as into the Language of Lithuanian at the same Time) the Names of still remaining and recognizable Celtic Places, which in the present territory of France have changed a lot over the past 2 thousand Years of bloody Battles between Tribes.***

***This, what the revered Reader reads now - there is already the second Article about the Celtic Place Names of old Gaul and the Names of Rivers in the present-day Territory of France. The first Article, published by the Author was about the Place Names of the French Cotes D'ARMOR Department, and at the Bottom of this Article are examined Place Names in MORBIHAN Department, and the possible Meaning the Name of this Department is also examined.***

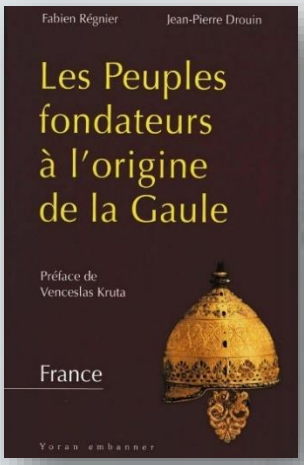
## *Brief introduction.*

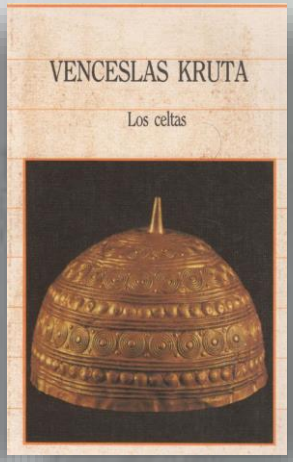
*In these Articles), using the Methods of comparative Linguistics, an attempt will be made to at least partially Restore the ancient History of the Emergence of our Europe and its Languages. These are also Hydronyms (Rivers and Lakes) and Words in different European Languages. This Led to a further and even deeper Exploration of the Rest written ancient History of Europe, as well as the Learning of the individual main Languages of Europe. In what Way and how did that Story take Place in Europe and how it influenced the current European Languages - in this and other of his future Articles, the Author will try Step by Step to show his future Reader at least Partially with the Help of comparative Linguistics, try to restore historical Truths in Europe and* ***highlight some Facts*** *that were either erroneously written in the Old Bibliography or specially distorted. As for our Lithuanian Language, it is currently the oldest in Europe and remains the only remaining closest Language to the Old Mother Celtic Language. Currently, the Lithuanian Language and its Words can be used as a key to unlocking many historical Issues of the Past and obtaining strong enough Evidence of what was happening in Europe in a Historical sense. Following this Path, We can confirm or deny whether the Words of ancient Historians are true, and in what place they are distorted. Bearing in Mind the fact, that Languages do not lie and reflect the logical and real Past Historical Event, this allows some tangible Results to be achieved. It is only necessary to remember, that Languages do not lie only from Time they have already formed. Since the current Lithuanian Language is a continuation of the* ***Old Celtic Language****, which has been pushed back about 2 thousand Years in European Time and is already over 5-6 thousand Years Old, examining its Words in Time and comparing them with the diminutive-pleasant Words - Place Names, that still remain in Europe and helps to understand the historical Process of ancient Europe. The Process in which the Author of these Verses is now involved is similar to Archaeological Excavations in European Place Names, River Names, the Names of the Celtic Tribes and many other ancient Areas. The Author thinks, that this linguistic Study already gives and will subsequently give even more accurate Results that can be achieved using only Archaeological research. Already the Evidence, obtained by the Author will be constantly published with the Help of electronic Articles on his private Website www.keltis.lt in usual* ***.pdf*** *format. This linguistic-historical Path of inquiry is not and cannot be very accurate, but even such results already obtained in many cases show the History of Europe being quite different from that, what is described by other individual Historians are described in the old Books of the prophecies of Queen Micalda(the Queen of Sheba). Comparing the main and oldest Celtic Languages and their Words in Europe the Author found, that for several thousand more Years back, there was one powerful and developed Celtic Civilization throughout the territory of Europe, which spoke one Mother Tongue and that Language is currently spoken only by the only one Nation in Europe – the Lithuanian Nation. Currently, the Author has gathered so much Evidence to support this Fact (and that Evidence comes almost every Day) to be enough for a few Books (or large Articles). This Process is still ongoing and any Person concerned can contribute to this investigation Process. For this only one and main Requirement is: a Culture of mutual Communication is necessary, and no Pretensions and Aggression will be tolerated ...*

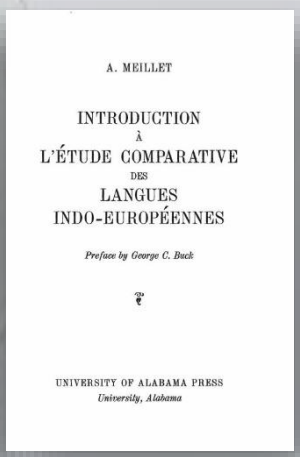
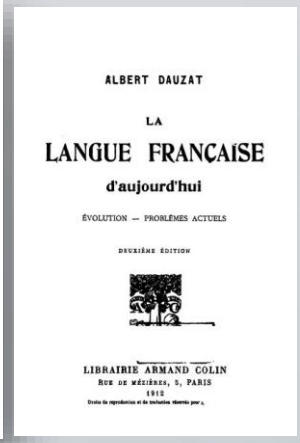
*The Author wants to apologize to his Readers for some Errors in the stylistics of this Translation into Englisch, since the Author currently speaks imperfect English and he writes his Articles in his Lithuanian Language. He is assisted in Translation into Englisch and other European Languages by the Computer Programs of Google Translator and MS Office. He only promises, that the Quality of the Translations will improve in Future.*

*In all his Works Author uses Information, mostly obtained from the Internet. These are hundreds of Books downloaded from the popular Web page www.archive.org in .pdf format, they are currently being collected on the Author's personal Computer, all the Authors Articles in Question are placed on the www.academia.edu Website, and in the Future - maybe on other Web Pages.*

*Most of this Bibliography is in English, French, Italian, Latin. All Bibliography, used by the Author in his Works are given at the End of this Article. There are Links also given to Youtube video Posts, which may be important, when reading these Articles and studying the History of Europe in the Time and Ways in which these Languages were formed. Studying the Names of the Tribes of Old Gaul(in present France) and their Warlords, the Author uses the Books of a well-known Researcher of antiquity in France, professor Venceslas Kruta of the Sorbonne University: "Los Celtas", "Histoire et Dictionnaire" and also the Book: F.Régnier, J-P. Drouin "Les Peuples, fondateurs à l'origine de la Gaule", whose Reviewer V.Kruta was:*






A. MEILLET
INTRODUCTION À L'ÉTUDE COMPARATIVE DES LANGUES INDO-EUROPÉENNES
Preface by George C. Buck
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA PRESS
University, Alabama



Prior to this, in his first Article dealing with the Celtic Place Names of the **Cotes d'Armor** Department, the Author gave his thoughts on the book of **C.G.H. Cougoulat : "*Sacrés Noms de Lieux du Pays Nantais ...* ».**

**In order to understand, what this Article is about, it is necessary to always remember some of the basic Foundations of the Lithuanian Language (as in the ancient Celtic Language), explaining at the beginning the masculine and feminine Endings of the Names:**

**1 – The Endings of masculine ♂ Nouns were created thousands of Years ago in European Nature and lasted for thousands of Years until the Romans, who occupied ancient Gaul and ancient England (and the ancient Rasa, the So-called Etruscans in the Romans), broke these Endings and no longer used them in Europe, except in Lithuanian Language: the masculine Endings of Nouns -as, -us, -is have already apparently already disappeared about 2 thousand Years ago and now remain only as plural endings -s in some Words and Place Names of Celtic Languages.**

**2 - The Endings of feminine ♀ Nouns -a, -i, -ė left in Europe only in the Endings of the Names of the current French Rivers as -e.**

**3 – 2500-3000 years ago, the peaceful Rasai (Rasėnai), who lived in the North of Italy, also used and recorded sounds in their speech: š, č, ž. These Sounds indicate the antiquity of the Language and the Fact, that the Language was created in the environment of Nature. The Author can offer his first short Articles on this Occasion, which is spread on his private Website www.keltis.lt about decoding the Records of a Tombstone, found on the Island of Lemnos. Since the Romans, who came much much later into History and no longer spoke the Old Celtic Language, but only in Celtic jargon (slang with special Dialect), these Sounds š, č, ž (like the Letters that write them down), completely disappeared in Latin (this is indicated by inscribed by the Romans Names of the Celtic Tribes in Old Gaul, which the Romans inhumanly spoiled in their inventory Descriptions: Parieš**iai** -> Parisii, Ošim**iai** -> Osismi, Karosal**ie**čiai-> Carosaliti, Karvič**iai** -> Carvet**ii** ...**

**4 – The Romans, having separated themselves in Time from the Trunk of the Celtic Languages Tree and no longer recognized the Language of their Ancestors, no longer used all the long Celtic Sounds(as well as the Runes-Letters) that presentet in present Lithuanian Language still like : u, ę ,ė, to, y, s, ū (Senonys -> Senones; Pictonys(Piktai) -> Pictones; Tautonys -> Tautones; Lingonys -> Lingones ...). All these Names of the Celtic Tribes, marked above sounds Lithuanian way(as in the former Celtic Language) and are perfectly translated into Lithuanian, the Meaning of which was never understood by the Roman invaders and occupiers. Moreover, speaking only in some of the Slang and Jargon remaining for them, the Romans could not even correctly accept and write down these Names of the Celtic Tribes and they Warlords Names.**

**5 – The Romans no longer used double Vowels and even tripple Vowels in their Latin Jargon, although this expanded the Sets of Celtic Words, Number of they and grammatical Possibilities. The plural Endings of the Celtic Tribe Names were mostly -iai (in antic England, the Tribe Name Karviečiai wrote by romans as: Carvet-ii).**

**6 – in roman inventory Books the Place Names and the Tribe Names, the double Vowels -ai, -au, -ei, -ie, -ui, -uo and -ia were easy simplified by the Romans and changed to single ones: -a, -u, -e, -i, -o.**

**Using these 6 Rules, mentioned above and only Learning the Grammar of the current Lithuanian Language, the logical Names of the Celtic Tribes and their Warlords are very well restored, as well as the Names of Celtic Place Names and Rivers. Unfortunately, the Names of many ancient Celtic Tribe Names were so difficult to understand for Romans, that they were absolutely and irretrievably damaged and destroyed, when they were written down in such a way, that no any Enigma decoding Machine could decipher them.**

**The use of the Sounds Č, Ž, Š in Languages means nothing more, than the Fact, that these Languages are very old and that they were created in Nature, repeating the Sounds, heard in Nature and subsequently writing them in Celtic Runes, later – in Letters. The use of all possible long Vowels: ą ,ę ,ė ,y ,į ,ų ,ū is also an Indicator of the Age of the Language, the Sounds of which are taken from the Collection of Sounds, emitted by Nature. The Emergence of new Languages later, created on the Basis of the old Celtic Language, no longer use many of these Sounds and Letters, used by our Celtic Ancestors in Europe. The modern Alphabet of the Lithuanian Language contains 32 Letters, which once again proves, that it is the oldest and most arhajiic at least in Europe. It is a Language – a Relict, created by our Ancestors Celts thousands of Years ago in European Time, who living near clean and beautiful Lakes, near clean and uncontaminated and fast flowing Rivers. All these good Words and their Sets indicate, how much our Ancestors, the Celts, loved their Nature, in which they lived. Like Nature herself loved and protected their Homes. Unfortunately, this was destroyed and destroyed to such an extent, that the Roman barbarians, who came from the south were interested only in killing and conquering the hard-working Celtic Peoples, taking them out into Slavery, exploiting them indefinitely. And now, on the contrary, our Celtic Ancestors are to blame, who now do not even have the opportunity to defend themselves.**

**Double Vowels or even Celtic tripple-Vowels also increase the possibilities creation of Words, as well as create other wide grammatical Possibilities.**

**From a linguistic Point of view, studying European Languages and associating with them the ancient History of Europe, the Author of this Article came to the Opinion, that there is no longer another Language of this type in Europe, that could so widely and deeply explain the Emergence of Place Names, Hydronyms, Tribal Names, Names of Warlords, that have survived in modern Europe, than Lithuanian Language is. The Words of our Language sown throughout the Territory of Europe are like Diamonds, shining on language Researchers and Historians, who are looking for the Roots and Reasons for the Formation of European History and its Languages. Unfortunately, only Lithuanian-speaking People can understand and discover this. In order for Researchers of the History and Languages of other European Nationalities to be able to study these Issues more thoroughly, it is necessary to be very knowledgeable about the Lithuanian Language and its Grammar, and even better - to be born in this Country...**

MORBIHAN

## Celtic Endings of Nouns.

**The Author of this Article and further Research thinks, that the World around him is very difficult to feel and understand, so he without the Permission of the respected Reader, allows himself to interpret complex Things in a complex Way. Some so-called Historians try to teach the course of History, all of it, and always as a simplified one. Doing so is apparently appropriate and appealing to those, who see a simplified Picture of the World. Then such primitive Works about History are obtained, which are prepared for only average Persones so-called short Stories or „A Short Stories for Dummies" are printed in staggered Editions. It is not known, what newly created and what Truth can be conveyed to the Reader, without fully explaining the Situations, in which the Researcher of any History of ancient Europe arises, studying the complex Connections between the only partial Connections of the remaining ancient History with the Connections between Languages and the Formation of their Words. So, that this Article will not be a short and easy Walk and the Reader, who wants to get to know more and deeply the Author's research Methods and results will need to get used to Tables, screen Shots, Google Maps and Google Transliator Translations. Therefore, the Author chose the Format of linguistic Detective his Articles, when the widest possible Path of this Study and obtaining the Results is described, involving as many Linguistic and Historical Detectives as possible, willing to participate in this Process. This Direction of Research will never be completed by one Person, it must be extended by as many Researchers as possible. For a start, in order to understand, how Celtic Place Names in Europe were created thousands of Years ago, at the Bottom the Author gives a partial List of the Endings of Celtic Place Names. The Endings are collected on the Territory of present-day France, viewing mostly the Place Names on French Territory on Google Maps, as well as adding Endings of the Nouns, still remaining in the Lithuanian Language, which perfectly correspond and coincide with the Endings, that still exist in Place Names throughout Europe:**

| ID | Terminaison-du-Nom-Keltique<->Lituanien |
|---|---|
| 2 | -a, -i, -ė; -os, -os, -ės; -iai, |
| 44 | -adis, -adė; -iedžiai |
| 78 | -agis, -agė; -agiai, |
| 14 | -aitis, -aitė; -aičiai, |
| 58 | -alis, -alė; -aliai |
| 137 | -antis; -ančia; -ančiai; |
| 1 | -as, -us, -is; -ai, -ūs, ys, |
| 27 | -atis, -aitė; -aičiai |
| 65 | -avonis, -avonia; -avoniai, |
| 88 | -berietis, -berietė; beriečiai, |
| 94 | -beronis, -beronė; -beroniai, |
| 87 | -čiukas, -čiukė; -čiukai, |
| 121 | -dietis; -dietė; -diečiai; |
| 120 | -džiukas; -džiukė; -džiukai; |
| 38 | -ėdis, -ėdė; -iedžiai |
| 77 | -eivis, -eivė; -eiviai. |
| 35 | -eivužis, -eivuže |
| 136 | -ėjas; -ėja; -ėjai; |
| 103 | -ėjinis, -ėjinė; -ėjiniai, |
| 53 | -ėlas, -ėlė; -ėliai, |
| 112 | -elionietis; -elioniečia;-elioniečiai; |
| 113 | -elionis; -elionia; -elioniai; |
| 12 | -elis, -elė; -eliai, |
| 106 | -elynas;-elynė;-elynay; |
| 28 | -ėnas, -ėnė; -ėnai, |
| 139 | -enėlis; -enėlė; -enėliai; |
| 80 | -enis, -enė; -eniai, |
| 69 | -eniukas, -eniukė; -eniukai, |
| 97 | -entorius, -entorė; -entoriai. |
| 96 | -erietis, -erietė; -eriečiai, |
| 74 | -evelis, -evelė; -eveliai, |
| 107 | -evietis;-evietė;-eviečiai; |
| 75 | -evis; -evė; -eviai, |
| 31 | -iaunaitis, -iaunaitė; -iaunaičiai, |
| 34 | -iaunierius, -iaunierė; -iaunieriai, |
| 32 | -iaunietis, -iaunietė; -iauniečiai, |
| 30 | -iauniukas, -iauniukė; -iauniukai, |
| 33 | -iaunonis, -iaunonė; -iaunoniai, |

| ID | Terminaison-du-Nom-Keltique<->Lituanien |
|---|---|
| 62 | -iavis, -iavė; -iaviai, |
| 82 | -iekas, -iekė; -iekiai, |
| 70 | -ielis, -ielė; -ieliai, |
| 81 | -ienis;-ienė:-ieniai; |
| 43 | -ierius, -ierė; -ieriai |
| 134 | -iesis; -iesia; -iesiai; |
| 26 | -ietis, -ietė; -ečiai |
| 41 | -ijas; -ija;-ijos, |
| 126 | -ikas; -ikė; -ikiai; |
| 19 | -ikis,-ikė;-ikiai; |
| 48 | -inėlis, -inėlė; -inėliai, |
| 86 | -ingas, -inga; -ingi, |
| 127 | -ingonis; -ingonė; -ingonys; |
| 4 | -iniukas, -iniukė; -iniukai, |
| 135 | -inytis; -inyčia; -inyčiai; |
| 133 | -ionėlis; -ionėlė; -ionėliai; |
| 67 | -ionis, -ionė; -ioniai, |
| 122 | -iris; -irė; -iriai; |
| 130 | -itas; -itė;-itai; |
| 3 | -iukas, -iukė; -iukai, |
| 15 | -iukėlis, -iukėlė; -iukėliai, |
| 45 | -iukis, -iukė; -iukiai, |
| 92 | -iūnas; -iūnė; -iūnai, |
| 8 | -ius; -ė; -iai, |
| 40 | -iutis, -iūtė; -iūčiai |
| 9 | -ynas,- ynė; -ynai, |
| 61 | -ys, -ė; -iai, |
| 21 | -ytis, -ytė; -yčiai, |
| 89 | -nierius, -nierė; -nieriai, |
| 68 | -ojas, -oja; -ojai, |
| 83 | -oliukas, -oliukė; -oliukai, |
| 118 | -onietis; -onietė; -onečiai; |
| 111 | -onietis;-onieča;-onečiai; |
| 6 | -onis, -onia; -onys |
| 115 | -onis; -onė; -oniai; |
| 102 | -orėlis, -orėlė; -orėliai, |
| 90 | -orius, -orė; -oriai, |

| ID | Terminaison-du-Nom-Keltique<->Lituanien |
|---|---|
| 132 | -ovis; -ovė; -oviai; |
| 42 | -tiškas, -tiška; -tiškiai |
| 101 | -učiukas, -učiukė; -učiukai, |
| 119 | -uidietis; -uidietė; -uidečiai; |
| 71 | -ulis, -ulė; -uliai, |
| 108 | -uinis;-uinia;-uiniai; |
| 114 | -uitis; -uičia; -uičiai; |
| 131 | -uitis; -uitė; -uičiai; |
| 73 | -ujas, -uja; -ujai, |
| 109 | -ujinis;-ujinė;-ujiniai; |
| 60 | -ujis, -ujė; -ujai |
| 104 | -ujus, -uja; -ujai; |
| 72 | -ukas, -ukė; -ukiai, |
| 129 | -ukierius; -ukierė; -ukieriai. |
| 105 | -ulierius; -ulierė;-ulieriai |
| 57 | -ulis, -ulė; -uliai, |
| 66 | -uliukas, -uliukė; - uliukai, |
| 110 | -ūnas;-ūnė;-ūnai. |
| 84 | -undis, -undė; -undžiai, |
| 124 | -unėlis; -unėlė;-unėliai; |
| 123 | -uniukas; -uniukė; -uniukai; |
| 64 | -uojas, -uoja; -uojai, |
| 52 | -uolėlis, -uolielė; -uolėliai, |
| 51 | -uolis, -uolė; -uoliai, |
| 63 | -uotis, -uotė; -uočiai, |
| 5 | -ūras, -ūrė; -uriai, |
| 54 | -urėlis, -urėlė; -urėliai, |
| 95 | -urinis,-urinė;-uriniai, |
| 128 | -ustierius; -ustierė; -ustieriai; |
| 85 | -utierius, -utierė; -utieriai, |
| 16 | -utis, -utė; -učiai, |
| 10 | -uva; -uvos, |
| 125 | -uvėlis; -uvelė; -uvėliai; |
| 138 | -uvietis; -uvietė; -uviečiai; |
| 50 | -uvis, -uvė; -uviai, |
| 37 | -užėlis, -užėlė; -užėliai, |
| 11 | -užis, -užė; -užiai, |

**These Celtic Place Names (like the Endings of Nouns) are collected and presented as rebuilt from Celtic Place Names in the current Territory of France. These Endings of Place Names are exactly the same as those of Nouns and at the same Time Place Names in the current Territory of Lithuania. Only the Endings of Place Names, located in the**

current Territory of Lithuania are undamaged and fully comply with the Grammar of the Lithuanian Language and comply with the grammatical Rules of that Language. Similarly, the same Language prevailed in the vastness of Europe 3-4 thousand Years ago, only it was even more complex than the current Lithuanian Language and the Words of that Old Celtic Language were formed from the Roots and Endings of the Words of the Old Celtic Language. The Author of this Article has now discovered and has collected more than 2,000 Place Names in the current Territory of France in his Microsoft Office 365 databases, the Roots and Endings of which fully correspond to the Roots and Endings of the Nouns of the current Lithuanian Language. Only the Roots and Endings of these Place Names in most Cases in the last 2,000 Years of Fighting and Battalions in Europe and its Time are broken. Most Place Names throughout the Territory of ancient Europe were Celtic. Only at the Moment most of them are greatly distorted and some of them are no longer possible to rebuild and the Author does not undertake to restore such Place Names that, at first glance, can no longer be recognized on Google Maps. The Connection between the Old Mother Celtic Language in Europe and the current Lithuanian Language will be given at the Bottom of this Article. The honourable Reader needs to understand the fact, that the Work currently begun by the Author in an Attempt to restore only some of the Celtic Place Names in the present Territory of France, and this Work is only just Beginning. It's a very Time-consuming and constant Work for Decades ahead. More precisely, the Author already has a great Deal of verified and logical Evidence, which he is looking for suggestive Ways and Methods to present to his Reader, since before that he was engaged in other Works. For about 25 Years, the Author has been collecting and compiling Place Names and Hydronyms throughout Europe and only for the last 5-6 Years he enters them into his Databases and tries to publish this Information in the Form of the Articles on his private Website ***www.keltis.lt*** .

**Department of MORBIHAN .**

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Morbihan,+France ,

Wikipédia
L'encyclopédie libre
Rechercher sur Wikipédia
Rechercher
Morbihan
95 langues
Sommaire masquer
Début
Histoire
Étymologie
Emblèmes
Géographie
Climat
Politique
Économie
Population et société
Culture
Bibliographie
Notes et références
Voir aussi
Article Discussion
Lire Modifier Modifier le code Voir l'historique Outils
47° 50' nord, 2° 50' ouest
Pour les articles homonymes, voir Morbihan (homonymie).
Le Morbihan (/mɔʁ.bi.(j)ã/ Note 1 Écouter ; en breton : Mor-Bihan /ˈmoːʁ ˈbi(h)ãn/ Note 2) est un département français situé en région Bretagne, qui doit son nom au golfe du Morbihan.
Il correspond pour l'essentiel au royaume, devenu comté puis baillie, de Broërec et plus anciennement à la cité des Vénètes.
L'Insee et la Poste lui attribuent le code 56. Sa préfecture est Vannes.
Histoire [ modifier | modifier le code ]
Article détaillé : Histoire du Morbihan.
Le département a été créé à la Révolution française, le 4 mars 1790 en application du décret du 22 décembre 1789, à partir d'une partie de l'ancienne province de Bretagne : il est édifié pour les 4/5e de son étendue sur les terres de l'ancien diocèse de Vannes fondé au ve siècle (moins deux petites parties au nord, une autre à l'est et une dernière à l'ouest), de l'extrême est de la Cornouaille, du sud de l'évêché de Saint-Brieuc, du sud-ouest de l'évêché de Saint-Malo et du nord-ouest de l'évêché de Nantes[2].
Morbihan
MORBIHAN

**The Interpretation of the Name MORBIHAN of this Department is already given in the Author's first Article, examining the Celtic Place Names of the Department Cotes D'Armor. The Name MORBIHAN is clearly composed of two Parts : MOR and BIHAN. There is no Doubt , that the first Part of this Name, the Part MOR of the Old Celtic Language(as in the current Lithuanian Language) means nothing more than the Word MARIOS:**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=marios%2C%20jūra&op=translate ,**
**(marios, jūra -> lagoon, sea)**

**Indeed, the Celtic Name MARIOS in this double Word(Name) MORBIHAN leaves only the Root MAR, which is currently pronounced and written as MOR(A -> O).**

**The Author has been thinking for quite some Time, what „BIHAN“ could mean in the second Part of the Name of this Department. It wasn't until one Morning, after resting from his linguistic-detective Deeds, then he suddenly realized, that these could only be remnants from the Celtic Verb „bėgti“(to run) and at least about 2,000 Years ago it could have meant Adjective „bėgionys“(the Runners). During that long Period of Time, many Battles for the newly formed Tribes from this Adjective „bėgionys" remained only "bėgion". Even later, the Sound(and after - Letter) g began to be pronounced dialectally as h and from this Word left only "behan"(g -> h). At the Bottom is given short a Scenario of how approximately this Change occurred:**

**Bėgionys -> begion -> behon -> bihan.**

**In its Meaning, the Name of this Department would mean „People of the Sea“(or Sailors), who „running over the Seas“., using their Ships, or flew in the Lagoons. The Meaning of this Name is similar to the meaning of "flying Hollanders", as well as fast-flying over the Seas.**

**At the Bottom of this Article, the Author presents the screen Shots of his Department MORBIHAN Databases for a Start to those of his Readers, who will not have the Patience to read the following Explanations of the Origins of these longer Celtic Place Names in the Department.**

**Only at the Moment recognized Celtic Place Names of Department MORBIHAN in alphabetical Order:**

| ID | Nom de Lieu Celtique | Traduction en Keltique (Lituanien) | Traduction en France | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | Gaël | Gėlė | une Fleur, avec la Terminaison féminine la plus simple -ė, Nr. 1, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/35290+Gaël,+France/@48.1165333,-2.5299919,1 |
| 156 | Gare | Karė | du mot "Karė"(une femme guerrière) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gare,+56240+Berné,+France/@48.0020333, |
| 169 | Garo | Karas | du mot "karas"(Guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Garo,+56880+Ploeren,+France/@47.6770425 |
| 147 | Gérossale | Geručiai (ss -> č) | Lieux vient de l'adjectif bon, ramus učiai ramučiai, Terminaison plurielle I | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gérossale,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@47.8 |
| 198 | Gomené | Kaimenė | toponyme "troupeau d'animaux" | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/22230+Gomené,+France/@48.1833962,-2.788857 |
| 176 | Gorvello, Sulniac | Karveliai, Šulinіukai | toponyme du mot Avril | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Gorvello,+56250+Sulniac,+France/@47.6396 |
| 88 | Gourin | Gaurėnai | de l'adjectif Gaural (Poils d'animaux), Gaural + -ėnai = Gaurėnai, Terminaisi | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56110+Gourin,+France/@48.1300004,-4.190480 |
| 185 | Gourlonnaie | Kariaunieriai | toponyme du mot "kariaunieriai"(Armée). | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gourlonnaie,+56350+Allaire,+France/@47.6 |
| 153 | Gravé | Gervė | toponyme du mot Treuil | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Saint-Gravé,+France/@47.7254721,-2.33 |
| 133 | Grée | Karė | du mot "karė"(femme guerrière) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Grée,+56130+Férel,+France/@47.5114526,-2 |
| 188 | Gréhinais | Karejiniai | du mot karas (guerre, une tribu en guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gréhinais,+56220+Malansac,+France/@47.6 |
| 173 | Grenouillère | Karenuilerіai | du mot karas (guerre, une tribu en guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Grenouillère,+56860+Séné,+France/@47.65 |
| 1 | Groix | Kariukas (sala), | bon Guerre (île) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Groix,+France/@47.6369573,-3.5064702,13z/da |
| 117 | Guéhenno | Kuinėnai | un endroit où les Chevaux sont mal soignés; Kuin + -ėnai = Kuinėnai; Termi | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56420+Guéhenno,+France/@47.8868698,-2.7357 |
| 53 | Gueltas | Gultas; Keltas | Lit; le Ferry, Terminaison simple -as, Nr. 6, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56920+Gueltas,+France/@48.0872892,-3.10826 |
| 79 | Guémené | Kaimenė (gyvulių banda) | troupeau d'animaux, kaim + -ėnė = kaimenė, Terminaison Nr. 17, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56160+Guémené-sur-Scorff,+France/@48.0665 |
| 40 | Guénin | Kuinynas | un endroit où les Chevaux sont mal soignés; Kuin + -ynas = Kuinynas; Termi | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56150+Guénin,+France/@47.900628,-3.0493164 |
| 113 | Guérignan | Geringonys | du Mot bon, 2 terminaisons y sont ajoutées : -lngas (Nr. 76) et -onys (Nr. 38), | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Guérignan,+56500+Bignan,+France/@47.873597 |
| 3 | Guidel | Gaideliai | bon cogs; (Gaidys -> Kog), Gaid + -eliai = Gaideliai, Terminaison plurielle -el | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56520+Guidel,+France/@47.7936771,-3.6465233 |
| 68 | Guilliers | Kuilieriai | Tribu, élevant des Sangliers (kuilys -> sanglier), kuilys + -ieriai = kuilieriai, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Ruaudais,+56490+Guilliers,+France/@48.06 |
| 208 | Henlis | Genelis | du mot Genelis (bon pivert) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Henlis,+56440+Languidic,+France/@47.822806, |
| 209 | Henlis | Genelis | du mot Genelis (bon pivert) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Henlis,+56340+Plouharnel,+France/@47.67384 |
| 163 | Île-d'Arz | Arlečių sala (Île Arlečiai) | une île où la Terre était labourée par la Tribu ARIEČIAI ( tout ce qui reste: Al | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Île-d'Arz,+France/@47.5857158,-2.8343597,13z/ |
| 151 | Jéhan | Jėgonys | du Mot Jėga (Forcer): Jėga + -onys = Jėgonys, Terminaison Nr. 6, ( tout ce qui | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+ville+Jéhan,+56380+Monteneuf,+France/@4 |
| 69 | Josselin | Juozelynas | Lieux du Nom Juozas, deux suffixes sont ajoutés : -elis et -ynas (Nr. 13 et Nr | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56120+Josselin,+France/@47.9547782,-2.699351 |
| 201 | Kerandrono | Karo daronys | du mot "karo daronys"(les gens, font la guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerandrono,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+Fran |
| 202 | Kerascoët | Karosakiečiai | du mot "karą sakantys"(les gens qui disent la guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerascoët,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France |
| 162 | Kerassel | Karužėlė | du Mot Karas(guerre), deux Terminaison Nr.6 sont ajouté: -užėlė, femmes d | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerassel,+56370+Sarzeau,+France/@47.5427956 |
| 152 | Keraudrin | Karo audrėnai | de deux Racines différentes: Karas (guerre) et Audra (tempête) et | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keraudrin,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+Franc |
| 17 | Keravello | Karelvelis | bon Soldat, Karas + -elvelis(Terminaison Nr.74) = Karelvelis, actuellement | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keravello,+56250+Sulniac,+France/@47.666799 |
| 33 | Kerbernic | Karo berniukai | des Mots Karas(guerre) et Berniukai(chantes) et + -lukai(terminaison Nr. 3, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerbernic,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France/@47 |
| 116 | Kerberre | Karo variai | do mot Karas(guerre) et Verb varyti(coduire) + -iai( Terminaison simple plu | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerberre,+56500+Saint-Allouestre,+France/@4 |
| 31 | Kerbihan | Karo begionys | une Tribu fuyant la guerre | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerbihan,+56470+La+Trinité-sur-Mer,+France/ |
| 30 | Kerbourgnec | Karo burniečiai | tribu guerre et bouche, Karo(guere) + burna(bouche) + - ieČiai(Terminaison p | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerbourgnec,+56510+Saint-Pierre-Quiberon,+F |
| 114 | Kerbrévet | Karo Varuviečiai | du mot "karo varuviečiai" (les gens, qui conduisent la guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerbrévet,+56500+Bignan,+France/@47.888149 |
| 115 | Kerdel | Kardelis | du mot "kardelis"(bon épée) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerdel,+56420+Buléon,+France/@47.9048454,- |
| 46 | Kerel | Karelis | du mot "Karelis" (bon petite guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerel,+56580+Crédin,+France/@48.023266,-2.7 |
| 34 | Kergadoret | Karo gedoriečiai | do mot "karo giedoriečiai" ( chanter la guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kergadoret,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France/@4 |
| 160 | Kergorange | Karo karinga | du mot "Karo karinga"( guerrier de guerre) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kergorange,+56370+Sarzeau,+France/@47.5136 |
| 26 | Kergroix | Karo grojikas | joueurs de guerre | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kergroix,+56510+Saint-Pierre-Quiberon,+Franc |
| 161 | Kerguillo | Karinis kuilys | du mot "sanglier militaire" | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerguillo,+56370+Sarzeau,+France/@47.538806 |
| 83 | Kerguinio Ploërdut | Karo kuinas plerzutis | un cheval de guerre très négligé, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerguinio,+56160+Ploërdut,+France/@48.0584 |
| 25 | Kerhostin | Karo uosteinal | les habitants du port militaire | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerhostin,+56510+Saint-Pierre-Quiberon,+Fran |
| 37 | Kerinis | Karinis | du mot "karinis"(militaire) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerinis,+56740+Locmariaquer,+France/@47.582 |
| 36 | Keriolet | Karaliečiai | do mot:le Roi ieČiai | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keriolet,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France/@47.5 |
| 132 | Kerlieu | Karaliai | du mot karaliai (les rois) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerlieu,+56760+Pénestin,+France/@47.4626637 |
| 82 | Kerlividic | Karalių vidžiukai | du mot karaliaviddžiai (les rois) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerlividic,+56160+Ploërdut,+France/@48.0680 |
| 29 | Kermorvan | Karo mariavonys | tribu guerre et lagon | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kermorvan,+56170+Quiberon,+France/@47.487 |
| 35 | Kermouroux | Karo marieČiai | do mot Guerre marieČiai | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kermouroux,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France/@ |
| 94 | Kernascléden | Karūnas cleden | do Mot Karūnas(soldat), cleden(?) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kernascléden,+France/@48.0125559,-3.480575 |
| 98 | Plésidouan | du mot "plesias" (une zone où il y a beaucoup de rumex) | | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Plésidouan,+56540+Saint-Caradec-Trégomel,+Fr |
| 10 | Molac | Molukas | du mot "Molukas" (bon argile) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56230+Molac,+France/@47.7352877,-2.5964422, |
| 166 | Molac | Molukas | du mot "Molukas" (bon argile) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Petit+Molac,+56610+Arradon,+France/@47.6 |
| 14 | Moréac | Mariukas | du mot "mariukas"(un homme, qui vit au bord de la lagune) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Moréac,+France/@47.930445,-2.956014 |
| 75 | Moulac | Mulіukas | du mot "mulіukas"(bon mulet) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bas+Moulac,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+Fran |
| 63 | Mouron | Mauronys | du verb "mauroti"(amarrer) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56430+Mauron,+France/@48.0837468,-2.60477 |
| 22 | Muzillac | Mažulіukas | petit bébé | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56190+Muzillac,+France/@47.5482454,-2.62999 |
| 8 | Péaule | Pelė | souris | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56130+Péaule,+France/@47.5841674,-2.493506 |
| 9 | Peillac | Peliukas | bon souris | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Peillac,+France/@47.7167647,-2.3733214, |
| 4 | Caudan | Kaudonys, Kautonys | du mot Guerre | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Caudan,+France/@47.8098091,-3.4941605,12z/ |
| 189 | Chapelais | Kapeliai | du mot Kapeliai(cimetière) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Chapelais,+56220+Malansac,+France/@47.6 |
| 127 | Chouannière | Kaunieriai | du Verbe kautis (synonyme -> combattre: kau + -ieriai = kaunieriai, Termin | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Chouannière,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@4 |
| 121 | Clan | Kalonys | du Verbe kalti (kalti -> enfoncer des Pieux dans le Sol?: Terminaison plurie | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Clan,+56120+Guégon,+France/@47.9130364,-2. |
| 110 | Clé | Kalė | le Chien est une femelle; mais cela peut aussi venir du Verbe : enfoncer (de | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Clé,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France/@ |
| 177 | Cleisse | KalleČiai | une tribu, qui enfonce des pieux dans le sol | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Cleisse,+56450+Theix-Noyalo,+France/@47.618 |
| 92 | Colléty | KuolieČiai | du Mot Piguet -> Kuolas: Kuolas + ieČiai = Kuoliečiai, Terminaison plurielle I | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Colléty,+56630+Langonnet,+France/@48.142927 |
| 145 | Cormelet | Kariameliečiai | Toponyme très rare issu du Mot Karas(Guerre) + à double Terminaison Celti | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Cormelet,+56140+Réminiac,+France/@47.85 |
| 191 | Coudre | Kaudieriai | du mot kautis ( une tribu qui se bat) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Coudre,+56220+Malansac,+France/@47.703 |
| 181 | Crélale | Kareliai | toponyme do mot Karelіai (bon guerres) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Crélale,+56350+Allaire,+France/@47.64964 |
| 200 | Esquiniac | Kuniukas (Aš - kuniukas...) | du mot celtique Kuinas (cheval abandonné) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Esquiniac,+56490+Guilliers,+France/@48.0563 |
| 15 | Évellys | Avilys | du mot "Avilys"(un ruche) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Évellys,+France/@47.9712593,-3.023422 |
| 123 | Gacilly | Kočėlai | Rouleaus à pâtisserie, Terminaison plurielle Nr. 12: -ėlai, | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56200+La+Gacilly,+France/@47.7610253,-2.2184 |

MORBIHAN

| ID | Nom de Lieu Celtique | Traduction en Keltique (Lituanien) | Traduction en France | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193 | Pénan | Pienonys | toponyme du mot Pienas(lait) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Pénan,+56220+Pluherlin,+France/@47.7186004, |
| 90 | Penhoas | Pienojai; Pienojas | lieu du mot Pienas(Lait) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Penhoas,+56110+Roudouallec,+France/@48.127 |
| 179 | Penvins | Pievynas | lieu du mot Pieva(prairie) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Penvins,+56370+Sarzeau,+France/@47.5058267, |
| 207 | Perdrillan | Pariedelionys arba Perdrilionys | toponyme do mot Pariedelionys | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Perdrillan,+56140+Réminiac,+France/@47.8710 |
| 51 | Pleucedeuc | Plaukiadiečiai; Plaukadiečiai | naviguant sur des bateaux | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56140+Pleucadeuc,+France/@47.772094,-2.5477 |
| 96 | Ploërdut | Pierzutis | du mot "pierza" ( personne grosse) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56160+Ploërdut,+France/@48.0977354,-3.57550 |
| 142 | Pluherlin | Palei jerulynas | lieu du mot "Jerulynas"(personnes vivant à proximité de la zone "Jerulynas" | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Pluherlin,+France/@47.7110701,-2.4492 |
| 103 | Plumélíau-Bieuzy | Palaumeliai Vėžiai (beožiai?) | lieu du mot "laumė"(personnes vivant à proximité de la zone "laumé") | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Plumélíau-Bieuzy,+France/@47.9759421,-3.045 |
| 184 | Pouenaie | Pajauniejai | du mot "pajauniejai"( de lieu venant de "personnes vivant à proximité de la | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Pouenaie,+56350+Allaire,+France/@47.6641 |
| 95 | Priziac | Parėžiukai | du mot "Parėžiukai"(toponyme de "les gens, qui vivent près de la bande de t | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56320+Priziac,+France/@48.0591367,-3.7259064 |
| 89 | Quélennec | Kuoleniukai; Kaleniukai | lieu du mot kuolas(piquets) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Quélennec,+56110+Gourin,+France/@48.126803 |
| 124 | Quelneuc | Kalniukas | lieu du mot " kalniukas"(bon montagne) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Quelneuc,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@47.8401 |
| 126 | Questiac | Kuistukas (uodukas) | lieu du mot "kuistukas"(bon moustique) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Questiac,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@47.831245 |
| 111 | Quillio | Kuilys | do Mot "Kuilys" (sanglier) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Quillio,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France/@ |
| 149 | Quinquis | Kuiniakuisiai | nom de lieu humoristique, dérivé de kuinas (cheval abandonné) et moustiq | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Quinquis,+56380+Monteneuf,+France/@47.8 |
| 58 | Radenac | Raudeniukai; Riedeniukai | do mot "rauda"(pleurer) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Radenac,+France/@47.9485175,-2.85713 |
| 65 | Régaud | Raguoti | toponyme du mot "Raguoti", ragai(cornes) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Touche+Régaud,+56430+Mauron,+France/@ |
| 57 | Réguiny | Raguiniai | toponyme du mot "Raguiniai", ragai(cornes) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Réguiny,+France/@47.9877488,-3.06139 |
| 144 | Réminiac | Raminiukai | lieu du mot "Ramus, raminiukai"( calme) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56140+Réminiac,+France/@47.8648921,-2.28775 |
| 54 | Rohan | Ragonys | toponyme du mot ragai(cornes) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56580+Rohan,+France/@48.0889833,-3.0428715 |
| 87 | Roudouallec | Raudaliukai( Raudų Aliukai?) | toponyme du mot pleurer et blère | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56110+Roudouallec,+France/@48.12083,-3.8444 |
| 67 | Ruaudais | Raudos | toponyme du mot Rauda(pleurer) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Ruaudais,+56490+Guilliers,+France/@48.06 |
| 175 | Runiac | Runiukai | toponyme du mot Runa(Rune) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Runiac,+56450+Theix-Noyalo,+France/@47.649 |
| 20 | Saint Avé | Avis šventa | du mot "šventa Avis"(saint mouton femelle) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56890+Saint-Avé,+France/@47.7006459,-2.8992 |
| 97 | Saint-Aloué | Alujai | do Mot alus(blère) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Saint-Aloué,+56160+Lignol,+France/@48.01548 |
| 104 | Saint-Jean-Brévelay | Varevėliai | do Verb varyti (conduire) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France/@47.83146 |
| 174 | Salarün | Salariūnai | toponyme du mot Sala(île) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Salarün,+56450+Theix-Noyalo,+France/@47.654 |
| 19 | Séné | Senė | toponyme du mot "Senė( vieille dame, grand-mère) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Séné,+France/@47.622541,-2.8953147,12z/data= |
| 136 | Serguin | Sargėnai, Sergėnai | toponyme du verb sauvegarder(saugoti, sergėti) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serguin,+56230+Questembert,+France/@47.656 |
| 203 | Sonan | Sūnonys | toponyme du mot "Sūnonys"(fils) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Sonan,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France |
| 77 | Sourn | Šernai; Šeronys | du Mot "šernai"(sanglier) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56300+Le+Sourn,+France/@48.0375206,-3.1420 |
| 74 | Suillo | Sula | du Mot Sula (jus), | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Petit+Suillo,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+F |
| 11 | Sulniac | Šulniukas | du mot "Šulniukas"(bon Puits à eau) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56250+Sulniac,+France/@47.6538199,-2.7097277 |
| 148 | Touchettes | Tautiečiai | du nom "Tautiečiai"(compatriotes) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Touchettes,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@47 |
| 167 | Tréhuinec | Tarėjuniukai | du nom "tarėjniukai"(conseiller) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Tréhuinec,+56000+Vannes,+France/@47.68184 |
| 187 | Trémoureux | Trimariukai | toponyme du mot "Trimariukai"(trois lagons, mers) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Trémoureux,+56220+Saint-Jacut-les-Pins,+Fran |
| 204 | Vallons | Vallonys | toponyme du mot "Vallonys"( la volonté, valia) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Vallons,+56250+Sulniac,+France/@47.6706 |
| 178 | Varquer | Variukiėriai | toponyme du mot "Variukiėriai"(du mot Vara) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Lande+Varquer,+56190+La+Trinité-Surzur,+ |
| 129 | Vérillé | Varulė | toponyme du mot "Varulė"(Vara) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Vérillé,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@47.8168 |
| 159 | Vincin | Vincynas; Vincėnai | toponyme du nom celtique Vinc (Vincynas, Vincėnai) | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Vincin,+56000+Vannes,+France/@47.65532( |

## Study of Celtic Place Names in Department *MORBIHAN*.

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Morbihan,+France

This Article about recognised Celtic Place Names in the Department of MORBIHAN is presented in the so-called .pdf format. It is convenient in that it allows You to open Google Maps and Google Translator pages with a single click of the Mouse-left button at the Link(green or yellow Colors as highlighted). In this and all other future Articles, Author has chosen to mark the Links of each Department of France in green, and the Links of the recognised Celtic Place Names, discovered in them on Google Maps, have been marked yellow Color. By selecting the Links, indicated in blue with the left Button of Mouse, the Reader will open the Google Translator Windows, where He will find a Translation of the Word of the Lithuanian Language (as probably in the Celtic Language at the same Time) into English. In this Case, the Author hopes, that the Reader does not think, that the current Lithuanian Language is the full equivalent of the Old Celtic Language. As has already been said above, it can only be regarded as the present Substitute for the Rest of that mighty Old Celtic Language, which We will never be able to rebuild back as it was created and used thousands of Years ago. This Study is initiated from the very Beginning and is taking Place now with only one main Condition: that present Lithuanian Language is still a Celtic Language, but only is not now 100 percent the same as it was thousands of Years back. Everything in this World is changing and changing very rapidly. And this is probably understood, and it is felt by the Reader himself, having some life Experience. The Problem apparently is only, that the life and research Time of one Person as a Researcher was and now is too short to get good enough correct research Results.

## How to read this Article:

Since the Author himself has only now begun to write these Articles and wants them to be as convenient and understandable as possible for reading, he is looking for new Ways to present all the Information he has in the best Way. In this Article, all the Place Names in the Departmente MORBIHAN and the Celtic-Lithuanian sounding Place Names are marked in yellow in the Links. Due to lack of Time and due to the Fact, that in these first Articles the Author is currently unable(and due to lack of Space) to give other Endings of the Celtic Place Names, indicated in the same yellow-emphasized Link Line, of which there are as many as 2-3 in these References. This could be done later, with the following Iterations of the Study. Next, the same Place Name on a white background with the still remaining singular or plural Ending is already indicated in Parentheses. All the remaining Celtic Endings in these Place Names are written in red (collected in red). As an example, the Author gives a Study of the first Place Name Allaire in Departmente MORBIHAN below :

1. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56350+Allaire,+France -> Allaire: Alūrai -> ᛅᛚᚢᚱᚨᛁ -> Alure
   (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

   -> Alaire -> Allaire -> beer-producing tribe,
   (5) (5) (6)

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=gentainiai%2C%20gaminantys%20alų%0A&op=translate -> (7)

(Alūrai-gentainiai, gaminantys alų -> Alūrai – beer-producing tribe). (8)

Explanations of the numbered Parts of the Line under consideration:

(1) -> https://www.google.com/maps/place/56350+Allaire,+France <- The Google Maps link under consideration,

(2) -> Allaire: <- a Place Name is chosen from the Link, which is being examined,

(3) -> Alūrai -> this is how a Celtic Place Name is approximately written now in the Current Lithuanian Language (in a font, adapted to the Lithuanian Language in Latin),

(4) -> ᚨᛚᚠᚱᚨᛁ -> this is how the Place Name, written in the Celtic Runas(on the Skins of the Bulls, or carved on a stone), looked like thousands of Years ago. The Runes in this Article (and others too) were introduced only because the revered Reader would roughly imagine that our Ancestors, the Celts, had not only a highly developed Language of their own, but also wrote thousands of Years back on the Skins(odės) of Oxen in their Characters Runes. This first set of Celtic Runes, FUDARᛉ, gave birth to the Greek and Latin alphabets. An additional Article will be published later on about the Celtic Runas.

(5) -> Alure -> Alaire -> Allaire -> a short Scenario(script), that happened with the spelling of this Place Name over the last 2,000 years in old Gaul,

(6) -> beer-producing tribe <- that's roughly the current Meaning of this Place Name in present-day English Language.

(7) -> by pressing the blue-marked Ribbon with the left Button of Mouse, Google Translator executes an approximate Translation of the Celtic Place Name in question into current English Language. The Author does this because of the greater suggestiveness of this Article and the Connection between Place Names in the current Territory of France and the Lithuanian Language. This Translation is only approximate, because in Google Translator are missing a lot of Lithuanian Words for a more accurate Translation into present English Language. In the current Lithuanian Language there are egsist approximately 500 - 600 thousand Words and according to the current Grammar, many more can be created. It is clear, that so many Words are not in the current Google Translator data Bases, and in the current English Language there are not so many equivalents and Synonyms. But it is also necessary to know the Fact, that the Old and Mother Celtic Language itself was even wider and more powerful, than the current Lithuanian Language. The same can be said about the ancient Celtic Grammar, which was very complex and more powerful, then any Gramar in the present European Language. Maybe it's because both Languages and Grammar have been developed and nurtured for thousands of Years.

(8) -> this Line is entered by the Author specifically for the Reader, who will read this Article, perhaps not in .pdf format with the help of a Computer, but in the form of a Book. Here is the Translation of Google Translator itself, so that the Reader can see the Translation even without the use of the Google Translator.

In these Explanations of the Origin of Celtic Place Names, the most important thing must be understood: the blue color marked verse of Google Tranlator refers to the Creation of Celtic Place Names(item No. 7) occurred during the Formation of the Celtic Civilization (approximately 3,000 – 4,000 Years ago). These Place Names have successfully existed throughout Europe for thousands of Years, and it was only after the Romans attacked and conquered the mighty Celtic States (old Gaul and antic England), that these Place Names began to fade in a similar Way, as the Author tried to write Scripts for those Changes(item No.5).

1. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56350+Allaire,+France -> Allaire: Alūrai -> ᚨᛚᚠᚱᚨᛁ -> Alure -> Alaire -> Allaire-> tribesmens, who brew beer,

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20populiaraus%20žodžio%20"alus"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūn

ę%20Nr.5%20-ūrai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo populiaraus žodžio "alus", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.5 -ūrai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place is formed from the popular word "alus"(beer), adding the plural ending No. 5 -ūrai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

2. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Saint-Aloué,+56160+Lignol,+France -> Aloué : Alujai -> ᚨᛚᚢᛃᚨᛁ -> tribesmens, who brew beer,

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20žodžio%20Alus%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.104%20-ujai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis nuo žodžio Alus, pridėjus galūnę Nr.104 -ujai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio, nurodyto aukščiau -> place name from the word Alus(beer), adding ending No. 104 -ujai from the set of Celtic endings, mentioned above).

3. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Saint-Allouestre,+France -> Allouestre -> Alustier(iai) -> ᚨᛚᚢᛊᛏᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> Alustiere -> Allouestre -> Allouestre-> tribesmens, who brew beer,

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20žodžio%20Alus%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.127%20-ustieriai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20Autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis nuo žodžio Alus, pridėjus galūnę Nr.127 -ustieriai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio, Autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> place name from the word Alus(beer), adding the ending No. 127 - ustieriai from the collection of Celtic endings, the Author mentioned above).

4. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arné,+56580+Crédin,+France -> Arné -> Arinė -> ᚨᚱᛁᚾᛖ -> a woman, who plows the soil.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20žodžio%20Arinė(moteris%2C%20arianti%20dirvą%20)%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20keltiškų%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20Autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis nuo žodžio Arinė(moteris, arianti dirvą ), pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš keltiškų daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio, Autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> toponyme from the word Arinė (a woman, who plows the soil), with the addition of the simple ending No. 2 -ė from the set of endings of Celtic nouns, the Author mentioned above).

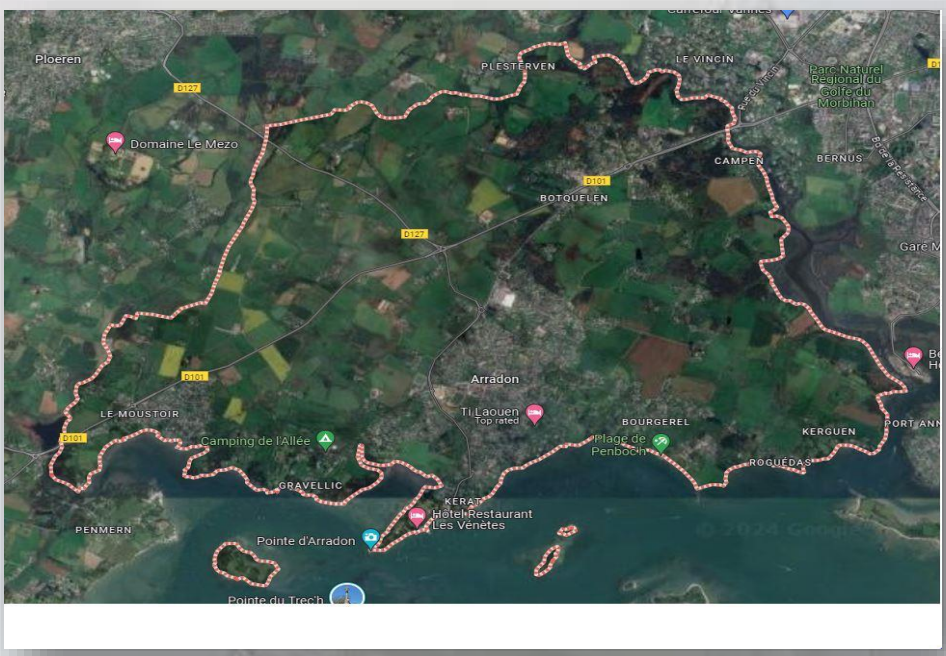
In the last few thousand Years, this place name Arné has changed very little. It could be compared to another similar female place name, Séné (like the place name Avé), located within the city limits of Vannes. For this place name, a simple scenario of change can be written:

Ar(i)nė -> Arne -> Arné (i -> ↓).

As in many old Celtic Place Names, there is a Vowel falling out in this Place Name (in this case, the middle of the name fell out: -i-). Therefore, when restoring most of the Names of spoiled Celtic Place Names, You need to look for where the Vowels are missing.

5. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arradon,+France -> Arradon -> Aria duoniai -> ᚨᚱᛁᚨᚦᚢᛟᚾᛁᚨᛁ -> tribe, plowing bread.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20sakinio%3A%20aria%20duoną(gentis%2C%20arianti%20duoną%20)%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20keltiškų%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20Autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis nuo sakinio: aria duoną(gentis, arianti duoną ), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš keltiškų daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio, Autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> toponyme from the sentence: aria duoną (tribe, plowing bread), adding the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the set of endings of Celtic nouns, the Author mentioned above).




<- **Arradon** is a commune near the town of Vannes. The name itself perfectly indicates, that the land here is perfect for agriculture and bread cultivation. The green land areas shown in this Google Maps photo show lowlands and moist Land, suitable for growing grain crops (rye, barley, etc.).

<- **Duona(bred).**

6. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/56800+Augan,+France -> Augan: Augon(ys) -> ᛆᚢᚷᛟᚾᛃᛊ -> Augon -> a genus, that grows or grows something.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20veiskmažodžio%20"augti"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20keltiškų%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20Autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis nuo veiskmažodžio "augti", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš keltiškų daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio, Autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> locative noun from the verb „augti"(to grow), adding the plural ending No. 6 -onys from the set of endings of Celtic nouns, the Author mentioned above).**

**Augon(ys) -> Augon -> Augan(-ys -> ↓).**

7. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/Île-d'Arz -> d'Arz: Ariečiai -> ᛆᚱᛁᛂᚳᛁᚨᛁ -> a tribe, that plows the land with a plough.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20populiaraus%20veiksmažodžio%20"arti"(aš%20ariu%20žemę%20su%20plūgu)%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20keltiškų%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20Autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> ( vietovardis nuo populiaraus veiksmažodžio "arti"(aš ariu žemę su plūgu), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš keltiškų daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio, Autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> place name from the popular**

verb "arti" (I plow the land with a plough), adding the plural ending No. 26 -iečiai from the set of endings of Celtic nouns, the Author mentioned above).

<- ariečiai is a Tribe, that plows the Land with a Plough.

The popular Celtic Word Plūgas(Plough) itself is still remaining from Celtic Times in present-day English:

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=plūgas&op=translate -> (plūgas -> plough).

There's not much left from the potentially Celtic Place Name: Ariečiai(Peoples, plowing the Land with a Plough). A simple Scenario for the Variation of this Place Name over the last few thousands Years would be as follows:

Ariečiai -> Ar(ie)č -> Arč -> Arz(-iai -> ↓, - ie- -> ↓, -č- -> z).
↓ ↓

If the honourable Reader looks at the List of Celtic Place Names in present Territory of France below, will find a lot of Place Names, of which the main Root is the verb "aria" (plows the Land):

| II | Nr | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltique (Litu | Traduction en France | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 542 | 76 | Arnay | Arénai | labourer la terre | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21230+Arnay-le-Duc,+France/@47 |
| 1542 | | Arès | Arės | labourer la terre | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/33740+Arès,+France/@44.799646 |
| #### | | Argentat | Argentučiai prie Dordognės | tribu qui laboure la terre | CORRÊZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentat-sur-Dordogne,+France/@ |
| 134 | 78 | Ars | Aria | labourer la terre | CREUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/23480+Ars,+France/@46.0034084 |
| 83 | 79 | Araboux | Aria Bočiai | labourer la terre | ARIEGE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/09000+Arabaux,+France/@42.979 |
| 408 | 96 | Ardenais | Aria dieniai | labourer la terre toute la journée | CHER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/18170+Ardenais,+France/@46.649 |
| 858 | 81 | Ardennes | Aria dieniai | labourer la terre toute la journée | PUY-DE-DOME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ardennes,+63630+Fayet-Ronaye,+ |
| #### | 80 | Ardennes | Aria dieniai | labourer la terre toute la journée | AVEYRON | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ardennes,+12430+Ayssènes,+Franc |
| #### | 74 | Ardennes | Aria dieniai | labourer la terre toute la journée | AVEYRON | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ardennes,+12200+Monteils,+Franc |
| 277 | 82 | Ardon | Aria duoniai | labourer le pain | LOIRET | https://www.google.com/maps/place/45160+Ardon,+France/@47.78919 |
| #### | | Arradon | Aria duoniai | Nom Tribu: laboure la Terre pour le Pain | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arradon,+France/@47.633048,-2.9 |
| 666 | 83 | Argences | Aria Genčiai | tribu qui laboure la terre | AVEYRON | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argences-en-Aubrac,+France/@44 |
| 1767 | | Argentré | Aria genčiai | tribu qui laboure la terre | ILLE-ET-VILAINE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/35370+Argentré-du-Plessis,+Franc |
| 262 | 84 | Argental | Aria genteliai | tribu qui laboure la terre | LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/42220+Bourg-Argental,+France/@4 |
| 242 | 85 | Argentenay | Aria gentėnai | tribu qui laboure la terre | YONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentenay,+France/@47.8202003 |
| 329 | 86 | Argentan | Aria gentėnai | tribu qui laboure la terre | ORNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/61200+Argentan,+France/@48.726 |
| 453 | 87 | Argentré | Aria gentėnai | tribu qui laboure la terre | MAYENNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/53210+Argentré,+France/@48.094 |
| #### | | Argentat | Aria gentiečiai | tribu qui laboure la terre | DORDOGNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentat-sur-Dordogne,+France/@ |
| 644 | 77 | Argenton | Aria gentonys | tribu qui laboure la terre | LOT-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argenton,+France/@44.3834049,- |
| 1129 | 88 | Argentonnay | Aria Gentonys | tribu qui laboure la terre | DEUX-SEVRES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentonnay,+France/@46.97209 |
| 389 | 90 | Argenteuil | Aria gentuliai | tribu qui laboure la terre | VAL-D'OISE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/95100+Argenteuil,+France/@48.95 |
| 467 | 89 | Argenteuil | Aria gentuliai | tribu qui laboure la terre | VAL-D'OISE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/95100+Argenteuil,+France/@48.94 |
| 1194 | 91 | l'Argillé | Aria giliai | labourer la terre profondément | EURE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/27390+Montreuil-l'Argillé,+France/ |
| 627 | 92 | Argillières | Aria Gireliai | labourer la terre Gireliai | HAUTE-SAONE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/70600+Argillières,+France/@47.66 |
| 1347 | 93 | Arconcey | Aria kančiai (su kančia) | labourer le sol avec agonie | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21320+Arconcey,+France/@47.2176 |
| 158 | 94 | Armorique | Aria Marikiai | labourer la terre toute Marikiai | FINISTÈRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Parc+naturel+régional+d'Armoriqu |
| #### | 95 | Artieux | Aria tukai | labourer la terre | AVEYRON | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Artieux,+12170+La+Selve,+France/ |
| 1616 | | Ardennes | Ariadienai | jours de terre labor | CALVADOS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ardennes,+14280+Saint-Germain- |
| 662 | 75 | Ardon | Ariadonys | labourer de terre | ALPES-MARITIMES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/06750+Andon,+France/@43.77544 |
| 1481 | | Ardoix | Ariadukas, Ardukas | labourer la terre | ARDÈCHE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ardoix,+France/@45.1892948,4.70 |
| 1725 | | Orignolles | Ariaganuoliai | labourer la terre et élever les troupeaux | CHARENTE-MARITIME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/17210+Orignolles,+France/@45.221 |
| 428 | 97 | Argentat | Ariagenčių tauta | tribu, qui laboure la terre (Argentėnai) | CORREZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentat-sur-Dordogne,+France/@ |
| #### | | Orgnac sur Vézère | Ariagoniukai prie Vežėrių | tribu, qui laboure la terre (aux Vežeženiai) | CORRÊZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/19410+Orgnac-sur-Vézère,+France |
| 825 | 99 | Argonne | Ariagonys | zone tribu qui laboure la terre | MARNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/51330+Belval-en-Argonne,+France |
| 1127 | 98 | Arrigny | Ariagonys | zone tribu qui laboure la terre | MARNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/51290+Arrigny,+France/@48.5861 |
| 168 | 100 | Arre | Ariai | tribu qui laboure la terre | GARD | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arre,+France/@43.9589626,3.4791 |
| #### | | Arras | Ariai | tribu qui laboure la terre | ARDÈCHE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/07370+Arras-sur-Rhône,+France/@ |
| #### | | d'Arry | Ariai | tribu qui laboure la terre | CALVADOS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Val+d'Arry,+France/@49.1153388,- |
| 1537 | | Arcins | Ariakėnai | labourer la terre | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/33460+Arcins,+France/@45.07612 |
| #### | | Orliac | Ariališukas | labourer la terre | CORRÊZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/19390+Orliac-de-Bar,+France/@45 |
| 985 | 101 | Armeau | Ariamėjai | labourer la terre | YONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/89500+Armeau,+France/@48.0473 |
| 488 | 102 | Amiens | Ariamėnai | labourer la terre | SOMME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Amiens,+France/@49.8986059,2.1 |
| 638 | 103 | Arengosse | Ariangučiai | labourer la terre | LANDES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/40110+Arengosse,+France/@44.02 |
| #### | 104 | Arnac | Arianiukai | labourer la terre | CORREZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arnac,+19230+Arnac-Pompadour,+ |
| 730 | 105 | Arras | Ariąs | labourer la terre | EURE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arras,+28330+La+Bazoche-Gouet,+ |
| 197 | 106 | Arreau | Ariau | J'ai labouré la terre | HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/65240+Arreau,+France/@42.91294 |
| 1025 | 107 | Arvert | Ariaverčiai | labourer la terre | CHARENTE-MARITIME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arvert,+France/@45.7451177,-1.165 |
| #### | | Arvis | Ariaviai | tribu qui laboure la terre | CORRÊZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arvis,+19170+Bugeat,+France/@45 |
| 1527 | | Arveyres | Ariavyriai | labourer la terre | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/33500+Arveyres,+France/@44.890 |
| 1128 | 108 | Arignac | Arigniukas | labourer la terre | MARNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/09400+Arignac,+France/@42.8541 |
| #### | 109 | Orignolles | Arignuliai | labourer la terre | CHARENTE-MARITIME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/17210+Orignolles,+France/@45.221 |
| 167 | 110 | Arrigas | Arikis | labourer la terre | GARD | https://www.google.com/maps/place/30770+Arrigas,+France/@43.9926 |
| 739 | 111 | Armoy | Arimai | labourer la terre | HAUTE-SAVOIE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/74200+Armoy,+France/@46.35299 |

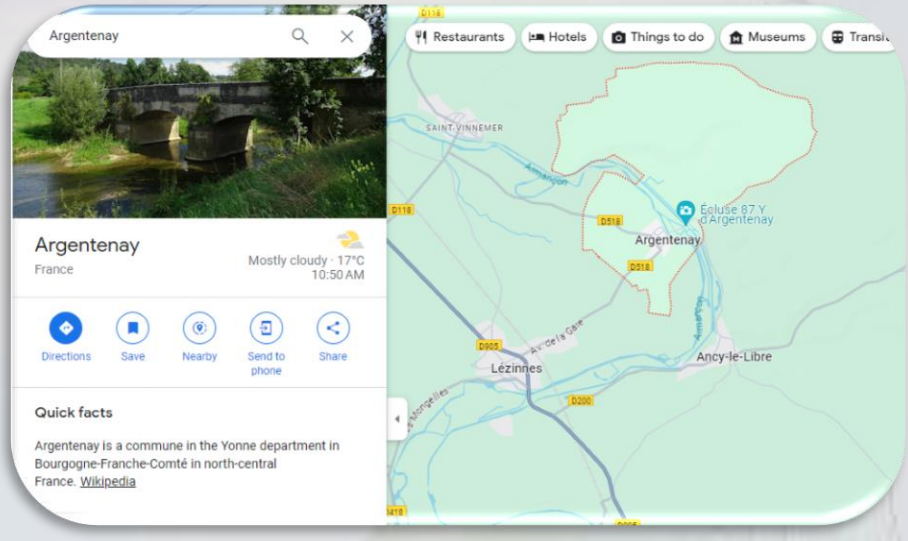
**Of the List of more than 2,000 Celtic Place Names in his Databases, the Author here presents to his Reader as many as 86 Place Names, that he discovered on Google Maps on the Territory of present-day France, derived from the very popular in Celtic Times Root of the Verb "arti"(to plow). This shows, that our Ancestors, the Celts, were very hardworking and made a living from their Work, and they did not have to gather in criminal Gangs, to gather Armies to attack neighboring Countries, to kill Neighbors in order to take away wealth and occupy foreign Territories, to drive tens of thousands of Celtic Women and Men out of there into Slavery, as the Romans, who were never saturated with foreign Lands, Riches and Blood, did.**

**Below, the Author specifically presents his Reader with another Part of this List as a screen Shot, that shows, where the Name of Argentine comes from. Of this list of 10 Place Names, almost all the names listed here are suitable as the original Source for the Name of Argentina as a Country, but the Place Name Argentenay, apparently numbered 85, is most suitable :**

| II | Nr | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltique (Litu | Traduction en France | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 666 | 83 | Argences | Aria Genčiai | tribu qui laboure la terre | AVEYRON | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argences-en-Aubrac,+France/@4 |
| 1767 | | Argentré | Aria genčiai | tribu qui laboure la terre | ILLE-ET-VILAINE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/35370+Argentré-du-Plessis,+Fran |
| 262 | 84 | Argental | Aria genteliai | tribu qui laboure la terre | LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/42220+Bourg-Argental,+France/@ |
| 242 | 85 | Argentenay | Aria gentėnai | tribu qui laboure la terre | YONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentenay,+France/@47.820200 |
| 329 | 86 | Argentan | Aria gentėnai | tribu qui laboure la terre | ORNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/61200+Argentan,+France/@48.72 |
| 453 | 87 | Argentré | Aria gentėnai | tribu qui laboure la terre | MAYENNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/53210+Argentré,+France/@48.09 |
| #### | | Argentat | Aria gentiečiai | tribu qui laboure la terre | DORDOGNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentat-sur-Dordogne,+France/ |
| 644 | 77 | Argenton | Aria gentonys | tribu qui laboure la terre | LOT-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argenton,+France/@44.3834049, |
| 1129 | 88 | Argentonnay | Aria Gentonys | tribu qui laboure la terre | DEUX-SEVRES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentonnay,+France/@46.97209 |
| 389 | 90 | Argenteuil | Aria gentuliai | tribu qui laboure la terre | VAL-D'OISE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/95100+Argenteuil,+France/@48.9 |

**In this List of 10 Place Names, almost all of the above Place Names correspond to the original Source of the Name of Argentina as a Country, but the Place Name Argentenay, apparently numbered 85, is the most appropriate:**

**https://www.google.com/maps/place/Argentenay,+France ,**




<- a perfectly preserved Celtic Place Name Argentenay(Argentėnai) with the plural Ending -ai(now written as the Ending -ay, No.1 -ai from the Set of Celtic Endings, indicated above).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=žemę%20ariantys%20gentėnai(argentėnai)&op=translate -> (žemę ariantys gentėnai(argentėnai) -> land plowing tribes (Argentines)).

The above Translation perfectly conveys the Meaning of the Celtic sentence "aria gentėnai" -> Ar gentėnai -> Argentina and even Google Translator, after many appeals to it, began to correctly translate Sentences correctly from the Celtic Language to us.

It is quite possible, that a Place Name with a similar Name is also present on the Territory of Spain, only in this modest Work there is already neither Room nor Time to go deeper into these even deeper detective-linguistic Studies.

8. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Val+d'Oust,+France -> d'Oust : Ausytė -> 𐌀𐌍𐌔𐍉𐍈𐌄 -> bon petit Oreille .

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=Šis%20keltiškas%20Oust%20vietovardis%20prieš%202%20tūkstančius%20metų%20buvo%20suformuotas%20iš%20žodžio%20Ausis%20(ausis)%2C%20pridedant%20priesagą%20%20Nr.13%20-ytė%20(Ausytė)%20iš%20autoriaus%20aukščiau%20pateikto%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%0A&op=translate -> (Šis keltiškas vietovardis Oust prieš 2 tūkstančius metų buvo suformuotas iš žodžio Ausis(ear), pridedant galūnę Nr.13 -ytė (Ausytė) iš autoriaus aukščiau pateikto keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> This Celtic place name Oust was formed 2 thousand years ago from the word Ausis (ear) by adding the ending No. 13 -ytė (Ausytė) from the author's above collection of Celtic endings).

In this Case it is necessary to further explain to our Reader some of the Grammatical Forms of the current Lithuanian Language and the Endings of Nouns. Ausis(ear) as in present-day Lithuanian (and probably in the Old Celtic Language) has a simple ending -is. But since the River in these Languages are Feminine, it is a River Ausis is often written as Ausė(with the female Ending -ė). Since our Ancestors, the Celts, respected and loved their Homeland and the Rivers flowing through it, they very often added beauty-good Limbs to the Names of the Rivers. One of them is most often used and indicated already above in the Author's Set of Celtic Endings No. 13 as: -ytė. Thousands of Years back, this Name of the River in old Gaul was: Ausytė. Now, after so many Years, only Oust remained from the River-Stream Ausytė. The Town Oust(Val d'Oust) is also named after the same Name.

The main Root of the Name Val d'Oust of this Town, Oust is derived from the Celtic word Ausis, embellished with the Celtic beauty Ending -ytė. About 2-3 thousand Years back, this Celtic Village was called Ausytė, because of the Stream, flowing about this Village and Enveloping it, the Name of which still remains in this Place as: Oust. For the change in the Name of the current Town Val d'Ost in the last 2 thousand Years, a short Script can be written :

Ausyt(ė) -> Aus(y)t -> Aust -> Oust (ė-> ↓ , y -> ↓ , A -> O).
↓ ↓

MORBIHAN

**As the revered Reader sees in this Scenario of Change, when the Romans occupied ancient Gaul, the Celtic Endings of masculine Nouns -as, -us, -is as well as even many of the Female Endings of Nouns -a, -i, and -ė fell first (most likely in the first Hundred of Years), although in the Names of many of the still remaining Rivers in present Day of French Territory the Ending -ė is still left as -e. Further, in this Name, the remaining Letter y of Ausyt was no longer needed and also fell out over the next hundreds of Years, since the descendants of the new Gaul Celtics(newly formed Tribes), who came later and already spoke other new mixed Languages. And the ancient Teachers of the Celtic Language, History, Philosophy and other Sciences, Druids were killed by the Romans. The first letter A of this Stream and the Name of the current Town migrated and changed to O. From his short Exchange of Celtic Place Names, Hydronyms and other Names, the Author has quite a few examples when in the titles the sound (and at the same time the letter) A turns into O:**

**Ausis -> Oise,**
**Keltai -> Keltoi (this is how the Celts were called and recorded by the ancient Greeks),**
**Kalnas (kaln) -> Koln ( Lincoln, Köln),**
**Marios (mar) -> Mor, More,**
**Muselė -> moselle,**
**Karas(kar) -> cor,**
**Ratas(rat) ->rota,**
**.....**

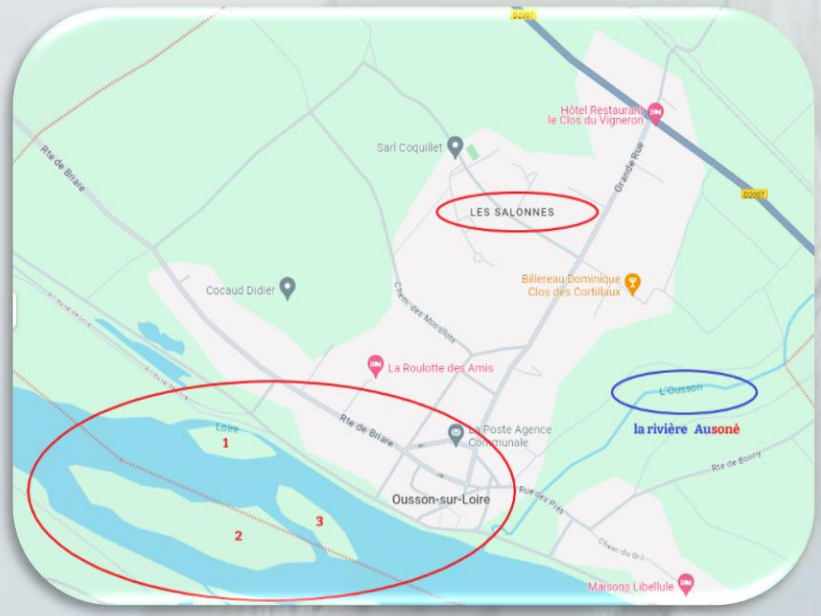
**This was apparently a general Trend, with the Celtic Tribes raising (sliding) from the Center to the West and South of Europe.**

**In order to make it clearer to the Reader, why the Name of the Ear was used in the Name of the Stream (Oust) and the Place name Oust, the Author put an Image of the Ausis(ear) of a Man, because even now, 2 thousand and more Years later, the Stream Ausytė is still in the same Form, only unfortunately the Meaning of its Name is no longer remembered by the People, living here. In Order not to repeat it many Times, in this screen Shot at the Bottom, the Names of the Place Names defined in red at the Bottom will be necessarily examined at the Bottom. Some Place Names in the Department MORBIHAN have changed so much, that they cannot be recognized. And if the honourable Reader does not find the Names of some Celtic Places examined in this Article, the Author asks the Reader of this Article to register on his private Website *www.keltis.lt* and leave Messages about it here.**

So that the Author does not do any manipulations with the Names here and does not lie, he adds a Reference to another River in south of France, which means the same Celtic Word „Ausis“(Ear) over again. On the Google Maps, shown Below, the Stream L'Ousson flows into the larger River Loire near the area Ousson-sur-Loire. Above is another Town, whose Name is Les Salones, in another, Celtic way - Salonys, which means: „people, living on the Islands“, or „near the Islands“. On the same Map, the Author defined in red the 3 Islands in the Riverbed of the Flow of the River Loire, which led to the Emergence of the Celtic (and Lithuanian at the moment too) Name Salonys (currently remaining almost unchanged as -> Les Salonnes):

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ousson-sur-Loire,+France ,

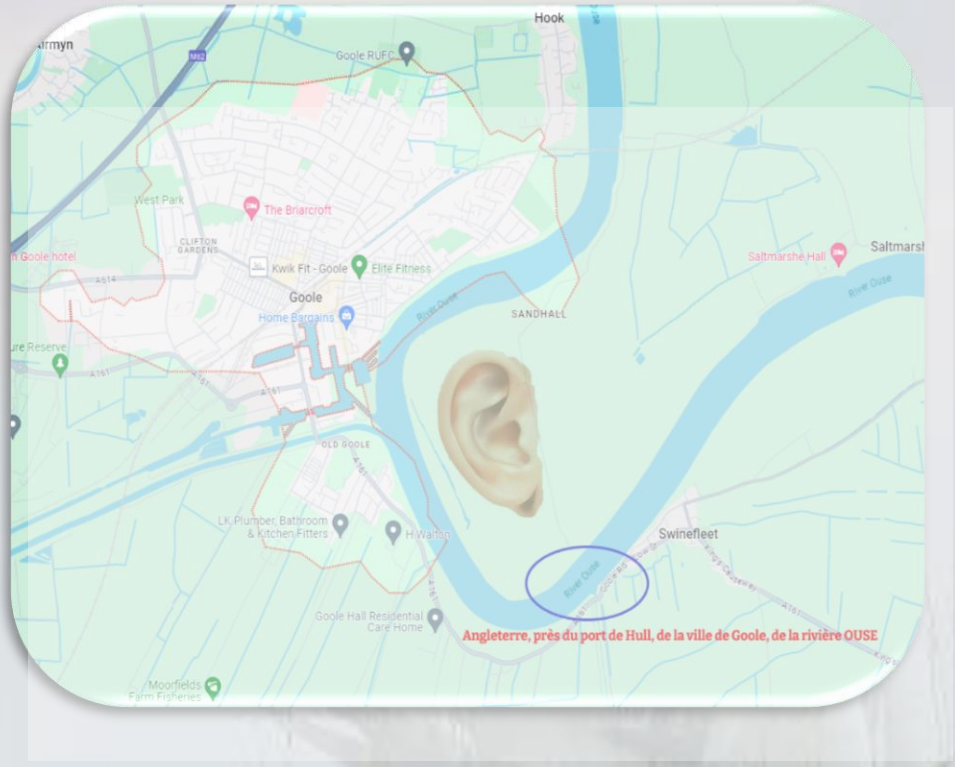
In this Place, Reader needs to further explain some of the grammatical Forms of the current Lithuanian Language and the Endings of Nouns. Ausis(ear) as in present-day Lithuanian Language(so in Old Celtic probably too) has a simple masculine Ending -is. But since the Upė(River) is a Female relative, occurs a River, whose Name is often written as Ausė(with the female Ending -ė). Since our Ancestors, the Celts, respected and loved their Homeland and the Rivers flowing through it, very often they added beauty-good Endings(Limbs) to the Names of the Rivers. If We over just have dealt with the Case with the River named Ausytė(ending -ytė, No. 21 from the Author's Collection of Celtic noun Endings, given above), then it is Time to look at another Celtic River, the Name of which is Ausonė(ending -one, No. 115 from the Author's more given set of Celtic Noun Endings):




<- On this Map the Stream, that flows into the Loire River is also named after Ausė (Ear), as it also makes Ear-like Bends in its Flow. Only this Stream was called by the ancient Celtics as the Ausonė (with the Ending No.115 -onė from the Set of Celtic Endings, indicated by the Author above).

At this Point, the Reader should further explain some of the grammatical Forms of the current Lithuanian Language and the Endings of the Names. Ausis (Ear) as in present-day Lithuanian (i.e. in the ancient Celtic Language) has a simple masculine ending -is. But since the River is a female Relative, it is a River whose Name Ausis is often written Ausė (with the feminine Ending -ė). As our Ancestors Celts, respected and loved their Homeland and the Rivers, that flowed through it, they very often added beautiful Members to the Names of the Rivers. One of them is most often used and that of the above Author is indicated in the Celtic Endings as follows: -onė (no. 115). Thousands of Years ago the Name of this River in ancient Gaul sounded like: Ausonė.

Confirming, that the whole of Europe 2 thousand Years back spoke one single Celtic Language, the Author adds at the Bottom another Study of the River, flowing in the Territory of present-day England(near the Port of Hull), the Name of which also comes from the Celtic Word Ausis(Ear). If the honourable Reader clicks the left Button of the Mouse on the Google Maps Link in English Territories, he will get the same Result again: near by the Town of Goole flows the River with the same Name of Ausė(Ouse):




**<- Only the Reader himself here must have already noticed, that this River, which makes the same Bends as other similar Rivers in old Gaul, was named by the ancient Celts very simply: Ausė (gave her a very simple and popular Celtic Ending, applied to the Rivers: -ė(No.2 from a Collection of Celtic Nouns). Later, the already previously indicated transformation took Place: the Sound of A at some point turned into O(A -> O) and the Name of the River was written as: Ouse.**

**Ausė -> Ouse(A -> O, ė -> e).**

**https://www.google.com/maps/place/Goole,+UK <- (Ouse):**

**Cette Rivière sur le Territoire de l'Angleterre il y a 2-3 mille ans dans les anciens Celtes était nommée très simplement Ausė(l'Oreille, en utilisant la simple Terminaison féminine n ° 2 -ė de l'ensemble des terminaisons Celtiques). Ce Nom de la Rivière Ausė est presque resté inchangé, seule la première lettre A s'est transformée en O(A -> O). Comme dans les Langues modernes, il n'y a plus de Voyelles longues (comme dans les Sons de Z, Š Č), alors à la fin il n'y a que la Terminaison -e :**

**This River in the Territory of England 2-3 thousand Years ago in the ancient Celts was named very simply Ausė (the Ear, using the simple Feminine Ending No. 2 -ė of the Celtic Ending). This Name of the Ausė River has remained almost unchanged to this Time, only the first letter A has been transformed into O(A -> O). As in modern Languages, there are no longer long Vowels (as in the sounds of Z, Š Č), so in the End there is only the Ending -e :**

**Ausė -> Ouse(A -> O, ė -> e).**

**As the honourable Reader himself sees, in these Celtic Place Names and Rivers Names, Author discovers most of the Confirmations of the existence his Lithuanian Language and Grammar practically throughout the Whole of wide Europe. And what's more, he finds this Celtic Grammar even more complex, than the current Grammar of the Lithuanian Language now is. And this is natural, because the current Lithuanian Language and the Celtic former Language are separated by several thousands of Years. In addition, Lithuanian is only spoken in the current Territory of Lithuania, and the then Celtic Language was developed and spoken throughout the Territory of all Europe.**

**And yes, let's summarize the Peculiarities of the Formation of the Names of all these three Celtic Rivers. There are apparently even more such Rivers, which are still now exists on the Territory of present France and the Author hopes, that the revered Reader himself will help to discover such Rivers, the names of which is associated with the Celtic Names of Ausis(Ear):**

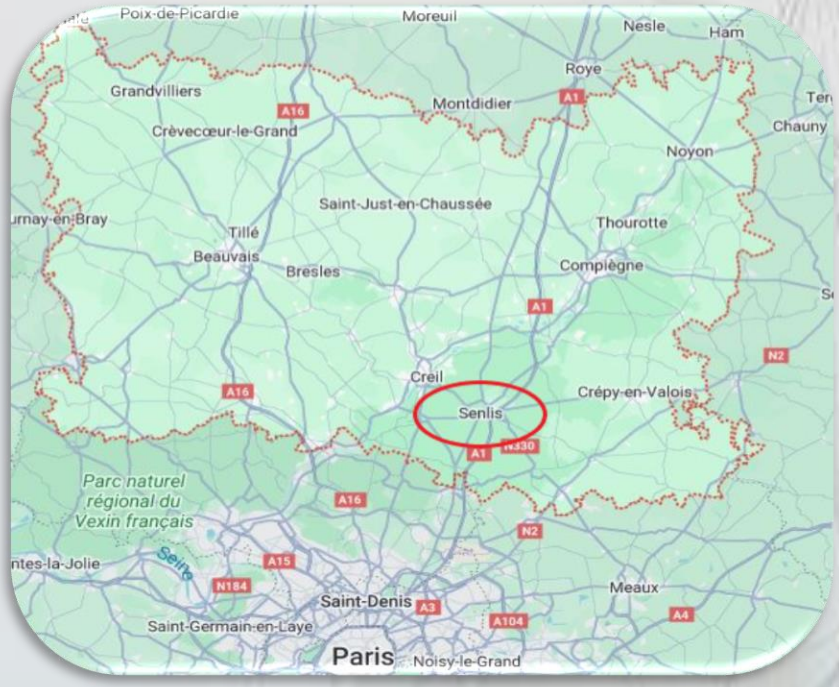
**Aus is + -ė -> Ausė = Ouse (https://www.google.com/maps/place/River+Ouse) ,**

**Aus is + -ytė -> Ausytė = Oust (https://www.google.com/maps/place/Val+d'Oust,+France) ,**

**Aus is + -onė -> Ausonė =Ousson(https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ousson-sur-Loire,+France ).**

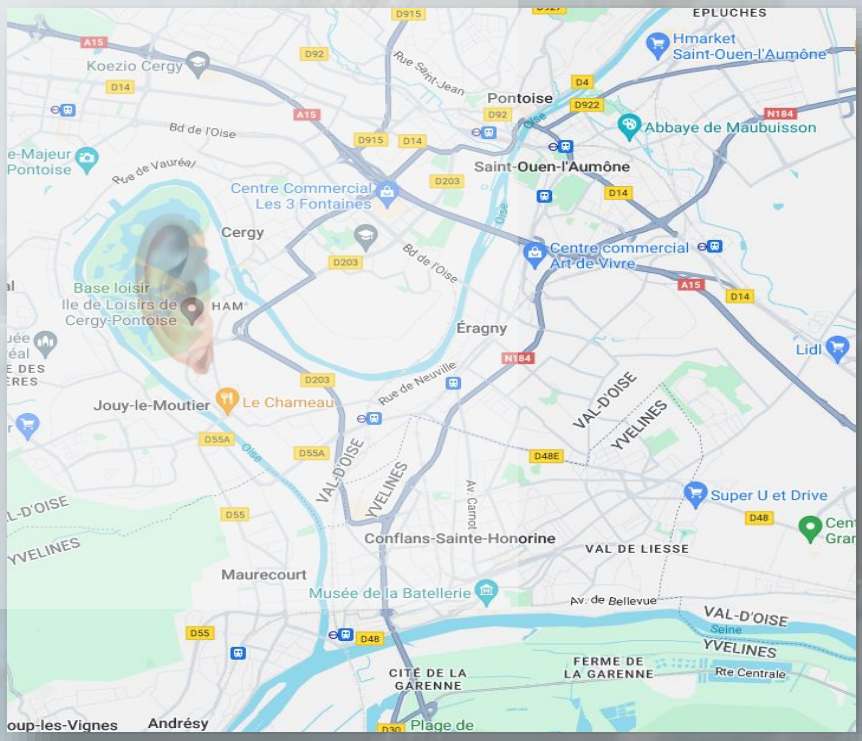
**Ir dar papildomai. Dabartinėje Prancūzijos teritorijoje, Paryžiaus šiaurėje yra Departmentas pavadinimu OISE. Jo pavadinimas yra susijęs su per šį Departmentą tekančia upe Oise. Tai yra dešinysis pagrindinės Prancūzijos upės Seine intakas. Apačioje žemėlapio su OISE Departmentu Autorius pateikia upės Oise santakos su upe Seine žemėlapį. Prieš pat susiliejimą su Seine, upė Oise irgi daro vingį, panašų į keltiška ausį.**

**https://www.google.com/maps/place/Oise,+France :**

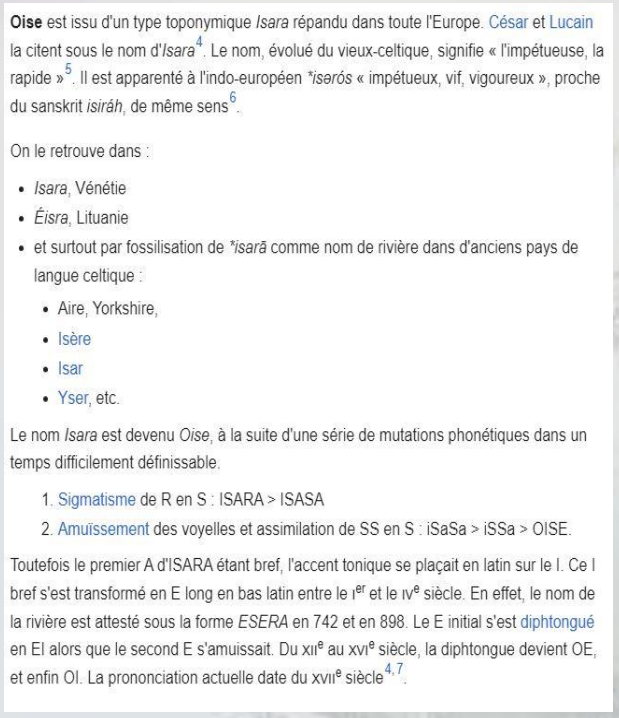



**<- šis žemėlapis yra per grubus, kad įžiūrėti daugiau mažesnių miestelių Departmente OISE pavadinimus, bet net tokiame Google Maps žemėlapio lygyje matosi keltiško vietovardžio pavadinimas Senlis. Jis visiškai puikiai suprantamas bet kuriam lietuvių kalba kalbančiam piliečiui. Tai yra Senelis, su gražia keltiška malonine-grožybine galūne -elis (Nr.12 iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodyto keltiškų daiktavardžių sąrašo) pabaigoje ir keltiška šaknimi Sen priekyje(tokią pat šaknį turėjo prieš 2 tūkstančius metų šioje vietovėje gyvenusi labai galinga Keltų gentis Senonys, o taip pat per Paryžių tekanti upė Seine(Keltų laikais - Senė)).**

**https://www.google.com/maps/place/60300+Senlis,+France ,**




**<- Ausies pavidalo Oise upės intakas į upę Seine. Šios upės pavadinimas maždaug prieš 2 tūkstančius metų buvo toks pat, kaip ir upės Ouse Anglijoje kurios pavadinimo kilmę mes tik ką išnagrinėjome aukščiau. Tai dar vienas papildomas įrodymas, kad Keltų gentys senojoje Galijoe ir antikinėje Anglijoje vietovardžius ir upes vadino taip pat, kadangi kalbėjo ta pačia Senąja Keltų kalba.**



**Oise** est issu d'un type toponymique *Isara* répandu dans toute l'Europe. César et Lucain la citent sous le nom d'*Isara*[4]. Le nom, évolué du vieux-celtique, signifie « l'impétueuse, la rapide »[5]. Il est apparenté à l'indo-européen **isərós* « impétueux, vif, vigoureux », proche du sanskrit *isiráh*, de même sens[6].

On le retrouve dans :

- *Isara*, Vénétie
- *Ésra*, Lituanie
- et surtout par fossilisation de **isarā* comme nom de rivière dans d'anciens pays de langue celtique :
  - Aire, Yorkshire,
  - Isère
  - Isar
  - Yser, etc.

Le nom *Isara* est devenu *Oise*, à la suite d'une série de mutations phonétiques dans un temps difficilement définissable.

1. Sigmatisme de R en S : ISARA > ISASA
2. Amuïssement des voyelles et assimilation de SS en S : iSaSa > iSSa > OISE.

Toutefois le premier A d'ISARA étant bref, l'accent tonique se plaçait en latin sur le I. Ce I bref s'est transformé en E long en bas latin entre le Ier et le IVe siècle. En effet, le nom de la rivière est attesté sous la forme *ESERA* en 742 et en 898. Le E initial s'est diphtongué en EI alors que le second E s'amuissait. Du XIIe au XVIe siècle, la diphtongue devient OE, et enfin OI. La prononciation actuelle date du XVIIe siècle[4,7].

**<- This is what the Author found on fr.wikipedia (free wikipedia) about the the Origin of this River Name Oise: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oise_(rivière) . Apparently, People, who write on this Topic need to learn more Languages, they exist on European Territory. All due to the Fact, that such wikipedias are freely available to any Person and anyone can write whatever they want in them, and at any Time they want. The Reality of the Events, that took Place in those Days was very complex, and those complexityes need to be sought, rather than trying to align, detract from and simplify all the Processes. Only Sanskrit's help is not at all necessary to ask for help here, and J.Caesar and Lucain will no longer be able to help Anyone. And even more so, the Himalayan with the Kilimanjaro Gods will not understand anything here and will not be able to explain anything. The Thing also is, that Europe's ancient History is much older than 500-600 Years and only the oldest European Languages can linguistically explain many of the complex historical and linguistic Processes that have take Place, but it is clear that not The Everything. Especially since we don't even know, who that Everything is and how that Everything looks like at all...**

**And now let the honourable Reader himself, using the Author's compiled and above Set of Endings Celtic Nouns(and Place Names at the same Time) try to add those Endings to the Celtic Root Ausis(Ear). Some of Endings(Limbs) need to be rejected, since they are not logically suitable to form the Names of Rivers. Here below is presented only one Attempt to create Names of the Rivers in old Gaul, using Root Aus: Ausaitė, Ausalė, Ausočia, Ausavonė, Ausučiukė, Ausėdė, Ausietė, Ausikė, Ausėnėlė, Ausynė, Ausienė, Ausorė, Ausuja, Ausulė, Ausuoja, Ausurinė, Ausuvė, Ausužė, Ausužėlė ... and so on. The Reader only needs to know, that those beautiful and unflattering Celtic Names were in Europe about 2,000 Years ago and they were inscribed with Celtic Runes on the Skin of a Bulls, carved in Stone and cut on the Trunks and Branches of a Trees.**

**This presented List of Endings is consistently supplemented by the Author from the Endings of Place Names and River Names, found in present-day French Territory. It's never an end-to-end Job, and unfortunately no one will ever be able to Finish it. At the Bottom of this Article Author tried to examine the Names of Rivers in France, the Names of which begins with the Letter B. In the 1st Article on the Department of Cotes d'Armor, written and published before, the Author has already tried to examine the Origin of the Names of French Rivers, which begin with the Letter A. Most of these Rivers still have the remaining feminine Endings -a or -e (since in present day French Language the long Vowels -ė are no longer used).**

**Some Scholars and so-called Linguists in Europe still believe, that the whole of Europe once spoke only Greek and constantly convey the idea of "Helenic Origin of Europe", argue, that before the Formation of Greek cities-states in the south of Europe there was nothing in the Vastness of Europe, only Emptiness and whistling Winds. Unfortunately, Greek is only one of the branches of the Old Celtic Language, and the former Celtic Language in Europe, unfortunately, no one speaks anymore, only part of this Language and its powerful Grammar is still left in the Lithuanian Language. But only independent Linguists and Researchers of antiquity, who speak Lithuanian Language, can understand and discover this.**

9. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/56890+Saint-Avé,+France -> Avé -> Avis (mouton): Avi(s) -> ᗅ ᛒ ᛁᛊ -> Avi -> Avé -> sheep (saint sheep).**

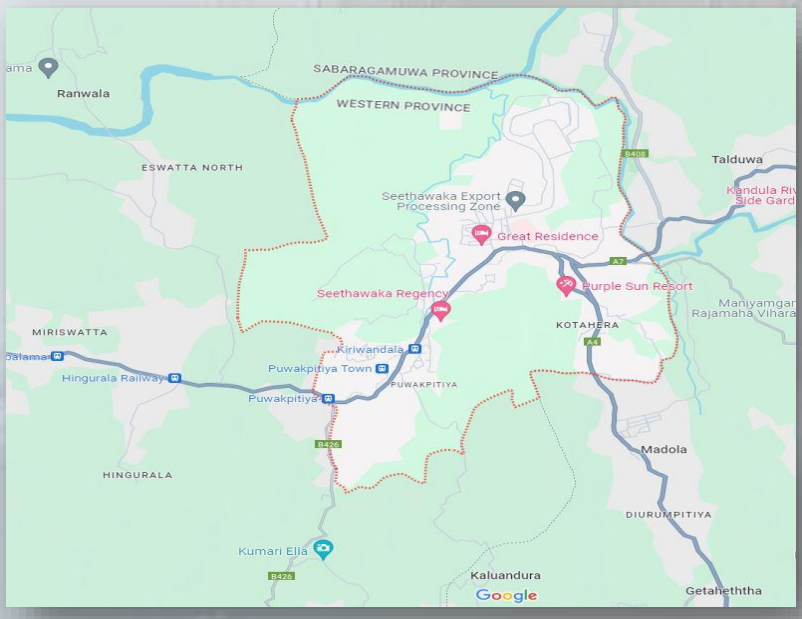
**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20keltiško%20žodžio%20„avis“%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-is%20iš%20aukščiau%20nurodyto%20Autoriaus%20daiktavardžių%20rinkino%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (nuo keltiško žodžio avis(sheep), pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.1 -is iš aukščiau nurodyto Autoriaus daiktavardžių rinkino -> from the Celtic word "avis"(sheep), with the addition of the simple ending No. 1 -is from the above-mentioned Author's collection of nouns).**

<- Avis (sheep).

To amuse his esteemed Reader, the Author gives a link at the bottom, where the locality (district) of the same name is located in Sri Lanka. Who and when carried even the double name Avis Avellla(double sheep) even near by India? Undoubtedly, the ancient Celts. In this Case, Celtic Grammar is even perfectly manifested here, in the second Part of this title the Celtic Ending -ellė is used (No. 12 from the Set of Celtic Endings, shown by the Author above).

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Avissawella,+Sri+Lanka :

## Sri Lanka:




<- This Map shows a defined district, whose Name is Avissawella in Sri Lanka. The Author of this Article has looked at the Maps of Sri Lanka and discovered there more than 50 Celtic-sounding Place Names. A special Article on the subject will be published later. The known Time, when probably those Celtic Place Names were taken to India and Sri Lanka: it happened around 1500 BC ... only here is some Problem, You need to learn the History of India and Sri Lanka. And more: doesn't the Name of the Sri Lanka State remind You of the Lankashire Name in northern England?

| ID | PlaceName | TransToCeltic | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Abepussa | Abipusė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Abepussa,+Sri+Lanka/@7.261753 |
| 15 | Alagala | Alaus galai | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Alagalla,+Makehelwala,+Sri+Lan |
| 5 | Allavalai | Alaus vallai | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Allavalai,+Sri+Lanka/@9.583330 |
| 49 | Alawatura | Aliavatorė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Alawatura,+Sri+Lanka/@7.13333 |
| 38 | Alugolla | Alugala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Alugolla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.148917,8 |
| 51 | Alugolla | Alūgala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Alugolla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.1489185 |
| 6 | Alankulam | Alus | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Alankulam,+Sri+Lanka/@9.2499 |
| 46 | Aluthepola | Alutepolė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Aluthepola,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2066 |
| 48 | Alawala | Aluvėlė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Alawala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.1166667, |
| 41 | Oluvil | Aluvėlė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Oluvil,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2923894,8 |
| 1 | Avissavella | Avis -avelė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Avissavella,+Sri+Lanka/@6.9494 |
| 14 | Balana | Balana | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Balana,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2700197,8 |
| 22 | Bolawatta | Balavota | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bolawatta,+Sri+Lanka/@7.28733 |
| 36 | Beligalla | Balongala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Beligalla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.3924913 |
| 45 | Ballapana | Belaponė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ballapana,+Sri+Lanka/@7.20453 |
| 29 | Batagalla | Betygala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Batagalla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.365873 |
| 12 | Danthure | Dantorė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Danthure,+Sri+Lanka/@7.281624 |
| 16 | Deewala | Dievėliai | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Deewela,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2215124 |
| 31 | Doragamuwa | Durų gamyba | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Doragamuwa,+Sri+Lanka/@7.369 |
| 23 | Godalla | Godelė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Godalla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2904252 |
| 35 | Kalugala | Kalogala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kalugala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.389362 |
| 2 | Knanpella | Kanapėlė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kananpella,+Sri+Lanka/@6.9590 |
| 10 | Kandy | Kandis | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kandy,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2945386,8 |
| 24 | Kapuwarala | Kapų varėliai | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kapuwarala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.308 |
| 17 | Karandupana | Karan dupana | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Karandupana,+Sri+Lanka/@7.25 |
| 50 | Horewala | Kareivėliai | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Horewala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.14339 |
| 19 | Kaabotuwawa | Karo botuvėlė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Karabotuwawa,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2 |
| 7 | Kurunegala | Karo negalla | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kurunegala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.4805 |
| 25 | Karadana | Karų dana, dama | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Karadana,+Sri+Lanka/@7.322434 |
| 21 | Kammala | Kumelė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kammala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.295714 |
| 3 | Kaluaggala | Kuolo galas | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kaluaggala,+Sri+Lanka/@6.9307 |
| 40 | Moradana | Mariadonys | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Moradana,+Sri+Lanka/@7.152078 |
| 26 | Moragolla | Mariogala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Moragolla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.317062 |
| 8 | Mirissala | Marių sala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mirissala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.448723 |
| 44 | Meedeniya | Medenija | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Meedeniya,+Sri+Lanka/@7.19650 |
| 28 | Medawala | Meduvėlė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Medawala,+Sri+Lanka/@7.35338 |
| 4 | Medalanda | Medžio landa | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Medalanda,+Sri+Lanka/@6.9495 |
| 52 | Masgolla | Mėsogala | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Masgolla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.160807 |
| 11 | Molalanda | Molio landa | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Moladanda,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2833 |
| 34 | Nagolla | Nuogalė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Nagolla,+Sri+Lanka/@7.3670624, |
| 42 | Palamunai | Paliamonai | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Palamunai,+Sri+Lanka/@7.27231 |
| 47 | Pannila | Panelė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Pannila,+Sri+Lanka/@7.1066552, |
| 27 | Panaliya | Panelija | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Panaliya,+Sri+Lanka/@7.3313315 |
| 33 | Panwila | Ponų vila | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Panwila,+Sri+Lanka/@7.3615087 |
| 9 | Pussela | Pusėlė | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Pussella,+Sri+Lanka/@7.440751 |
| 13 | Rattapitya | Ratų upietija | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rattapitya,+Sri+Lanka/@7.2820 |

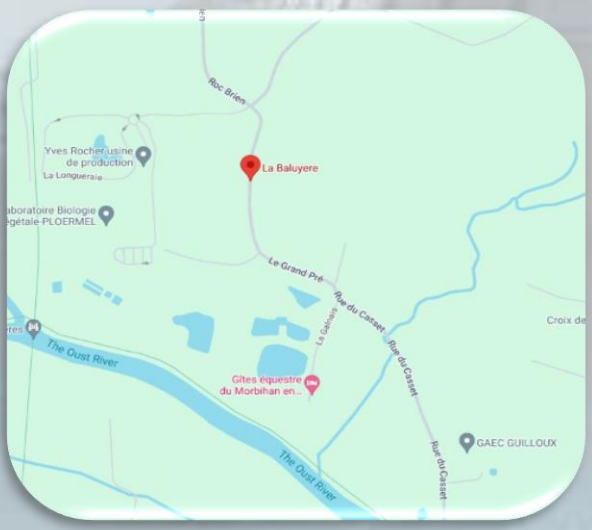
**<- Only some of the Names of the Celtic-Lithuanian Place Names in Sri Lanka are given here. Is this possible? But after all, this is how it is now...**

**They only need to be adjusted a little - You just need to adjust them so, that they become absolutely Lithuanian ... brocken and lost in Time. And again, like in the Vastness of Europe (England, France ...): the first 10 Place Names are tied to his Majesty Alus(beer). Balana, Balavota, Kammala, Medawala, Medalanda(Tree „Landa" or Drevė?) ... But let the Reader himself try to figure out and find these Place Names on Google Maps... Allavalai -> beer to the will? What can be entertained by exploring our Past in a linguistic Way – this is the discovery of such jumorist Combinations in Celtic Place Names, the Combination of which is sometimes so unexpected and infinitely funny ...**

**So far, the Author does not dare to give the Place Names, found in the Vastness of India. This Work has not yet been done, and the Rest of your Life will clearly not be enough for it.**

10. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Baluyère,+56800+Ploërmel,+France -> Baluyère : Balieriai -> ᛒᚨᛚᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> tribesmen living among the swamps.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20žodžio%20bala%2C%20pridėjus%20keltišką%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ierius%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodyto%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (nuo žodžio bala, pridėjus keltišką galūnę Nr.43 -ierius iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodyto daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio -> from the word bala(score, swamp), adding the Celtic ending No. 43 -ierius from the Author's set of noun endings mentioned above).**




**<- this Part of the Map presented indicates, that the Place Name Baluyère really comes from Water Lakes and People live here right next to the Water (at least 5 Lakes and between them two Streams). In addition, the River Oust(Ausytė) flows nearby here.**

11. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Bardaie,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Bardaie : Bar(z)da -> ᛒᚨᚱᛉᚦᚨ-> Bardaie -> beard .**

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20žodžio%20barzda%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-a%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodyto%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (nuo žodžio barzda, pridėjus paprastą moterišką galūnę Nr.2 -a iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodyto daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio -> from the word barzda(beard), adding the simple feminine ending No. 2 -a from the Author's set of noun endings mentioned above).

As You can see, the Celtic Word "barzda" (as in the current Lithuanian Language) still sounds similar in current English as "beard". It is only necessary to remember, that being Lithuanians we still use hundreds of thousands Words of the Old Celtic Language every day (without knowing it ourselves and understanding it), and in the current modern European Languages (English, French, Spanish, Italian, Slavic...) there probably left only hundreds of those Words, and in most of them they are very spoiled.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=fr&text=barzda%2C%20nosisi%0A&op=translate , (barzda, nosis -> barbe, nez).

<- The Stream Rahun( Rajūne) makes Bends, that echo the human Face(Beard and Nose). Because of the Bend in the Form of a Beard, this Area is apparently named Bardaie:

Bar(z)da -> Barda -> Barda + ie = Bardaie.

12. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Barre,+56430+Concoret,+France -> Vara (guerre): (v)ara -> ᛒᚪᚱᛅ -> bara -> bara -> Barre (war).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"vara"(karas)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moteriškos%20giminės%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-a%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "vara"(karas), pridėjus moteriškos giminės galūnę Nr.2 -a iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "vara" (war), adding the feminine ending No. 2 -a from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

ᛒ -> B. This Celtic Runa ᛒ was accepted by the Romans as present sounding Letter B. But in the Slavic Alphabet, Cyrillica it remained to sound like Latina Letter V(B ->V). Sueivi -> Suebi (Union of Celtic Tribes Sueiviai), Galva -> Galba(emperor), Vara -> Bara ...

Runa ᚦ was most likely accepted by the Romans as a sounding today Latin Letter V. Vara -> Bara(ᚦ ->V) „Vara ... Vara" – was the military Cry of the Celtic Troops, attacking their enemies).

From here most likely all the misunderstandings betwen these two Celtic Runes ᛒ and ᚦ arise, which was not perceived in any way by the Romans.

13. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56150+Baud,+France -> Baud: Baud(a) (bien) -> ᛒᚪᚢᚦᚪ -> Baud -> fine(penalty).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bauda"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moteriškos%20giminės%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-a%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bauda", pridėjus moteriškos giminės galūnę Nr.2 -a iš

Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word bauda(fine) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 2 -a from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

14. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56350+Béganne,+France -> Béganne : Bėgionys -> ᛒᛖᛁᚷᛁᛟᚾᛁᛉ -> bėgiony(s) (courent gens) -> beg(io)ne -> beganne -> Béganne -> running Peoples.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=bėgionys%3A%20bėgantys%20žmonės&op=translate
(Bėgionys: bėgantys žmonės -> (Béganne) Bėgionys are running Peoples).

This Place Name is directly related to the Name of the MORBIHAN Department. In the Author's Opinion, the second part of this name "BIHAN" and is derived from the Adjective „bėgionys“, or „running Peoples (Eng.)“:

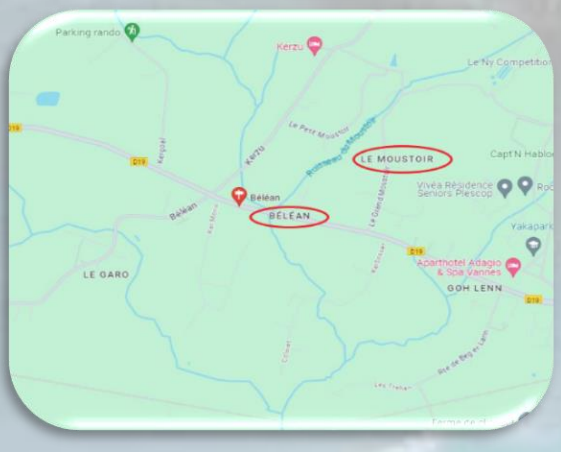
Bėgion(ys) -> Bėgion -> Beg(io)n -> Be(g)an -> Be(h)an -> BIHAN (ys -> ↓,io -> a, g -> h).
↓

The Change from the Sound "G" to "H" is noticeable and associated with many other Celtic Words, for example, with the Celtic highly revered Bird Cervė(Gruidae) in the name "G" turned into "H"(G -> H, Gervė -> Herve), only later this Bird began to be called by the Latin name Gruidae (Cervė -> Gruidae), and its old Celtic Name Gervė as Herve in most Cases turned into People's Surnames(Herve) in present France.

<- Gervės(gruidae) -> this is how many Surnames refer in fr.wiki, after collecting the Search: #Herve: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gruidae# -> There can be no Mistake, that the Surname Herve is derived from the Celtic Bird Name: Gervė.

15. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Béléan,+56890+Plescop,+France -> Béléan: -> Balonys -> ᛒᚨᛚᛟᚾᛁᛉ -> Béléan -> swamp-dwelling tribesmen.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bala"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.115%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bala", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.115 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bala"(score, swamp), adding the plural ending No. 115 -onys from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).




This Place Name is associated with Water and Moisture can be seen on the Google Maps Map given at the Bottom.

<- The Rivers and Lakes, indicated on this Map, show the Lowlands here. The very Name Le Moustoir (defined by the red Ellipse) means Moisture. On the other hand, the Celtic Place Name Béléan (Balonys) means the same Thing.

16. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bellion,+56350+Béganne,+France -> Bellion: Balonys -> ᛒᚨᛚᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> Balon(ys) -> Belon -> Belion -> Bellion (a -> e, o -> io) -> swamp-dwelling tribesmen.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20nuo%20žodžio%20„bala“%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis nuo žodžio „bala“ -> toponym from the word "score").

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bala"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.115%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate ->
(vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bala", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.115 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bala"(score), adding the plural ending No. 115 -onys from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The Name of this Place, similar to that in the above issue No.15, also comes from the Word "Bala"(score) and means puddles and lows. Map of this Place Name in Google Maps dear Reader can get by clicking on each Link with the left Button of Mouse. Only its Name is spoiled and written differently( Bellion and Béléan).

17. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bellevue,+56660+Saint-Jean-Br%C3%A9velay,+France/@47.8462552,-2.7482258,15z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x481027790aafb28f:0xaa977816708051ae!8m2!3d47.846243!4d-2.728742!16s%2Fg%2F1tf9s6sp?entry=ttu -> Bellevue : Bal(uva) -> ᛒᚨᛚᚢᛒᚨ -> Balevue -> Bellevue -> Bellevue - a place, where tribal tribesmen live in scores.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bala"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.10%20-uva%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate ->
(vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bala", pridėjus vietovardžių galūnę Nr.10 -uva iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bala"(score) with the addition of place name ending No. 10 -uva from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The Name of this Place Bellevue(Baluva) sounds absolutely Lithuanian way, as in the nos.15 and 16, examined above and is derived from the Word "Bala".

18. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Béraie,+56140+Tréal,+France -> Béraie : Variai -> Bariai -> ᛒᚨᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> Baraie -> Béraie – soldiers driving Enemies.

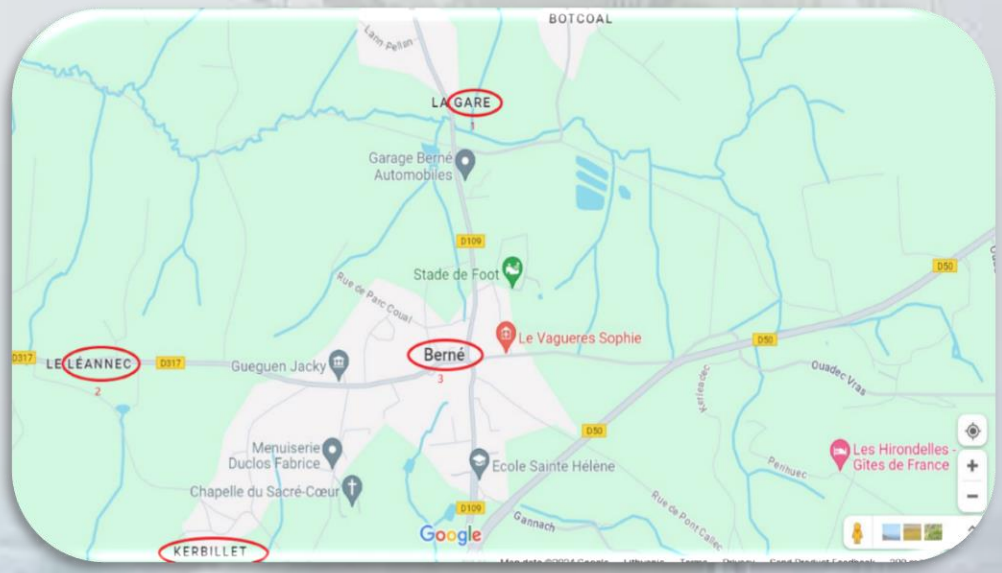
https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"varyti"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate ->
(vietovardis sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "varyti", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio du Verbe -> the toponym is formed from the verb "varyti"(to drive enemies) by adding the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Another source of origin of this place name may be the word "bėras" (Bay Horse):
https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"bėras"(žirgas)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate ->
(vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo būdvardžio "bėras"(žirgas), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the adjective "bėras" (horse), adding the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- Bėras žirgas(Bay Horse).

19. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56240+Berné,+France -> Berné : Bernas (garçon) -> ᛒᛖᚱᚾᚨᛋ -> Berné -> labourer, farmhand.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bernas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bernas", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bernas", with the addition of the singular ending No. 2 from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).




<- This Place Name ends with the female ending -é. Why it is named by the female Name, now very difficult to say. There are a Lot of musculinum Place Names with female Endings in this Article : Avė, Arnė, Carė, Bernė , Jautė(Names of Departments -> Hautes) ...

20. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bernus,+56000+Vannes,+France -> Bernus : Bernas -> ᛒᛖᚱᚾᚨᛋ -> mercenaire (garçon).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bernas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-us%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> ( vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bernas", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.1 -us iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bernas", adding the singular ending No. 1 -us from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The Ending -us of this place Name Bernus sounds more Latin, because in Celtic this ending should be -as.

Ouvrier agricole

21 langues

Article Discussion Lire Modifier Modifier le code Voir l'historique Outils

Un **ouvrier agricole** est une personne qui travaille dans l'agriculture.

L'ouvrier agricole travaille dans des fermes de toutes les tailles, depuis des petites exploitations familiales jusqu'à de grandes exploitations d'agriculture intensive. Suivant le lieu et le type de ferme, le travail peut être saisonnier ou permanent.

Le travailleur saisonnier, parfois un travailleur immigré, est généralement un employé à très bas salaire. Le travailleur permanent, plus souvent employé dans des fermes dont la production est annuelle, comme l'industrie laitière ou celle de la viande bovine, peut avoir des compétences ou une formation qui justifie un salaire plus élevé.

La mécanisation du travail agricole qui entraîne un besoin moindre de main d'œuvre humaine, pousse les ouvriers agricoles vers l'industrie et à se rapprocher des villes.

Jusqu'au début du xx^e siècle, l'ouvrier agricole était appelé cultivateur journalier.

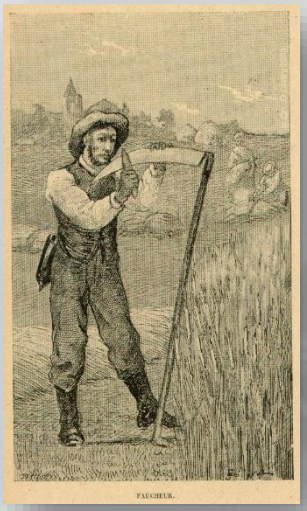
Ouvrier agricole

Ouvriers agricoles, fin xx^e siècle ou début xx^e siècle

Présentation

| | |
|---|---|
| Forme féminine | Ouvrière agricole |
| Secteur | Agriculture |
| Métiers voisins | Pêcheur, cueilleur, chasseur |

**<- A Man working in Agriculture as a mercenary and currently is still called Bernas in present Lithuania.**



**<- The Name of the Place Bernus ends with the Latin ending -us. The Word Sūnus(son) has the same Ending -us in Lithuanian.**

21. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/56230+Berric,+France -> Berric : Varik(is) -> ᛒᚨᚱᛁᛊ -> Varik -> Baric -> Berric (V->B, a->e,r->rr) -> soldiers, driving Enemies.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"varyti"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.19%20-ikis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "varyti", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.19 -ikis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "varyti"(to drive enemies), adding the singular ending No. 19 -ikis from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

**Another Source of origin of this Place Name, which sounds similar may be from the Word „bėras"(bay Horse):**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20budvardžio%20"bėras"&op=translate -> (nuo būdvardžio "bėras" -> from the adjective "bay"(bay Horse).**

**<- bėras žirgas(bay Horse).**

**In the Creation of the Word Varikis, the Root of the Celtic Verb "Varyti" Var was used, adding the Ending -ikis (see Ending No. 19 -ikis of the Set of Celtic Endings given by the Author above).**

MORBIHAN

22. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Bignan,+France -> Bignan : Bėgion(ys) -> ᛒᛖᚵᛁᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> Bėgion -> Bėgan -> Bigan -> running Peoples.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"bėgti"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.67%20-ionys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "bėgti", pridėjus vietovardžių daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.67 -ionys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb „bėgti“(to run) with the addition of the plural ending No. 67 -ionys from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The Place Name Bignan Celtic was created at least 2-3,000 Years ago by the Celtic Peoples, using the Root "bėg" of the verb "Bėgti" and adding to the End Ending No. 6 -onys from a Set of Celtic Noun Endings.

This Name of Place fully reproduces the second Part Name of Department MORBIHAN BIHAN, which comes from the Root of the Verb "bėgti(to run), which over a long Period of Time has almost unrecognizably changed to "BIHAN".

23. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Bile,+56760+Pénestin,+France -> Bile : Bala -> ᛒᚪᛚᚫ -> Bila -> Bile -> score.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bala"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-a%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bala", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.2 -a iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bala"(score) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 2 -a from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

24. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bodélio,+56220+Malansac,+France -> Bodélio : Vadelės -> ᛒᚪᚦᛖᛚᛖᛊ -> reins, ribbons.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"vadžios"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ios%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "vadžios", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -ios iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "vadžios"(reins), adding the plural ending No. 2 -ios from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

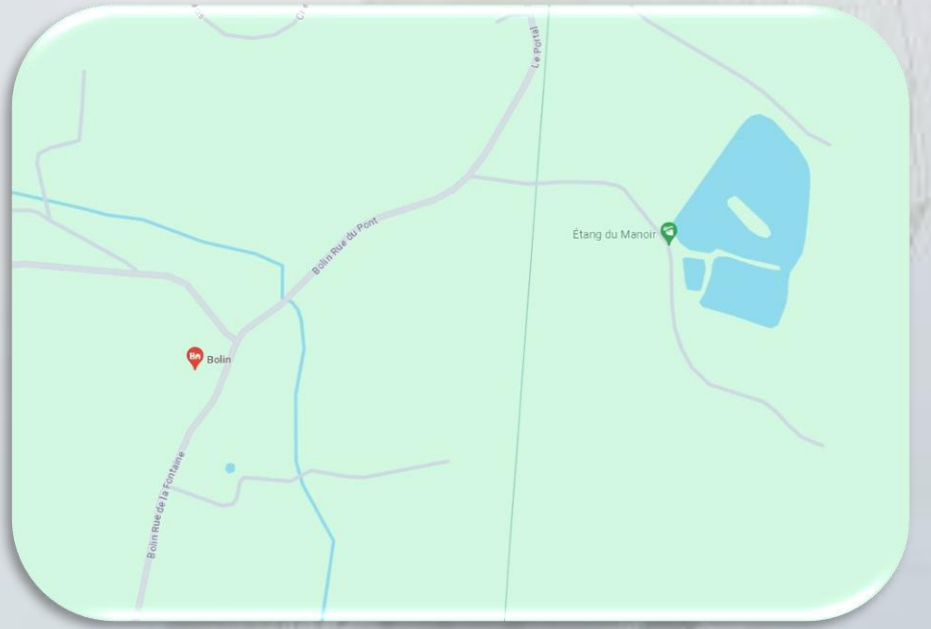
<- Vadžios, Vadelės(reins).

25. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Bogerais,+56220+Saint-Gravé,+France -> Bogerais: -> Vagieriai -> ᛒᚪᛁᛖᚱᛁᚪᛁ -> thiefs.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"vagis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ierius%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "vagis", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.43 -ierius iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkiniodu mot “vagis”(thief ), en ajoutant le suffixe no. 43 -ierius de la collection de terminaisons celtiques fournie par l'auteur).

26. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bolin,+56460+Val+d'Oust,+France -> Bolin : Balynas -> ᛒᚨᛚᛉᚾᚨᛋ -> scores.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bala"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.9%20-ynas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bala", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.9 -ynas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bala"(score) with the addition of the singular ending No. 9 -ynas from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).




<- The Position of the Place Name Bolin is in the Lowlands. These are toddo Lakes and a Stream, that flows nearby.

27. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Boissière,+56910+Carentoir,+France/@47.8042056,-2.1772129,13z/data=!4m10!1m2!2m1!1zTGErQm9pc3Npw6hyZSwrNTY5MTArQ2FyZW50b2ly!3m6!1s0x480fbcd6b5f655e3:0xf78b5646c0a1446f!8m2!3d47.7873181!4d-2.2005575!15sCh5MYStCb2lzc2nDqHJlLCs1NjkxMCtDYXJlbnRvaXKSAQVyb3V0ZeABAA!16s%2Fg%2F1tnbkjlq?entry=ttu ->
-> Boissière : Baisier(iai) -> ᛒᚨᛁᛊᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> Boisiere -> Boissière -> tibe terrible.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"baisus"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.9%20-ieriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo būdvardžio "baisus", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.9 -ieriai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio-> the name of the place name is formed from the adjective “baisus”(terrible), adding the plural ending No. 9 -ieriai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20žodžio%3A%20baisus%20(baisūs%20žmonės%20-%20Baisieriai)%20&op=translate -> nuo žodžio: baisus (baisūs žmonės - Baisieriai) -> from the word: scary (scary people - Baisieriai)).

28. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Forêt+Broceliande/@48.014548,-2.1286289,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x480fadc715868991:0xbb5c417afbbce7b7!8m2!3d48.014548!4d-2.126054!16s%2Fg%2F11ksw0lb10?entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI0MDgyOC4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D -> Brocéliande : Burokų landė -> ᛒᚢᚱᛟᚴᚢ ᛚᚨᚾᛞᛖ -> Land of Beetroots.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20iš%20dviejų%20žodžių%3A%20burokai%20ir%20landė(šalis)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas iš dviejų žodžių: burokai ir landė(šalis), pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> nom de lieu composé de deux mots : the name of the place name is composed of two words: burokai and landė (country), with the addition of the singular ending No. 2 -ė from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

For the first Part of this PlaceName Brocé this Script below possible has happened in the last thousand Years:

B(u)rok(ai) -> Broké -> Brocé.

<- Burokai (beetroots).

The second Part of this Place Name Broceliande (green-marked) Part of "lande", or "liande" in the Celtic Old Language means nothing more, than a Locality or a Country. The Emergence of this Word and the logical Variation in its Meaning are given in the Author's first article on "Historical decoding of Tribe Names in antic England", which the respected Reader can read in English on the Author's private website www.keltis.lt . It comes from the *Celtic Verb „lysti“(lenda):*

*https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"lįsti"%3A%20aš%20lendu%20į%20olą.%20&op=translate -> (nuo veiksmažodžio "lįsti": aš lendu į olą -> du verbe « ramper » : je rampe dans la grotte),*

*https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"lįsti"%3A%20aš%20lendu%20į%20olą.%20&op=translate -> (nuo veiksmažodžio "lįsti": aš lendu į olą -> from the verb "to crawl": I crawl into the cave).*

The Author tried in all kinds of Ways to convey our Word „lysti“verimą, but the present Google Translators Word Baggage, translating from Lithuanian Language is very narrow. Much later the Root of this Verb “lend" apparently turned into a House (olos or landos) Name, and even later - to the Meaning of a Place or Country, that still remains so in present-day English. Bearing in mind, that the old Celtic Language was very rich and colorful in Words and Synonyms, We can only guess, that these Processes took place very long Time ago, while the Celtic Civilization was still developing in Central Europe.

The Meaning of whole Name of this Place Name Broceliande would be: „burokų landė" or the Area, where the Celts grew "beetroot" in old Gaul.

29. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Brévelay : Varuvėliai -> ᛒᚨᚱᚢᛒᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> ᛒ(a)ruvėliai -> Bruvėliai -> Brévelay -> drive enemies from their Land.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"varyti"(priešus%20iš%20savo%20žemės)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.126%20-uvėliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "varyti"(priešus iš savo žemės), pridėjus daugiskaskaitos galūnę Nr.126 -uvėliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "varyti" (to drive enemies from their land), adding the plural suffix No. 126 -uvėliai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

For the Restoration of this Place Name Brévelay the Scheme can be used like in the Case of No. 18: B -> V, and inserting the missing Vowel a between two Consonants : V and r.

30. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Briqueterie,+56890+Saint-Avé,+France -> Briqueterie : V(a)rikutieriai -> ᚦᚨᚱᛁᚴ ᚢᛏᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> Vrikutieriai -> Vrikuterie -> Briquterie -> conduire gens.

The respected Reader himself already sees, that there is a lack of Vowel between the first and second Consonants. Between the consonants "B" and "r", we have to insert the Vowel "a", we get : Bariquterie. There is no similar Word with the letter "B" in the current Lithuanian Language (as apparently in the Old Celtic Language). Here it must be remembered, that decoding Celtic Words helps by changing the letter B to V(B -> V). After changing the Letter B -> V, we get a very polar Celtic Word with the Root " Var" and Place Name should sound: Variquterie. We still have to change "q" to the Celtic "k" and return to this Place Name the plural Ending -utieriai. The Name of this Place about 2,000 Years ago supposed to be: Varikutieriai (ᚦᚨᚱᛁᚴ ᚢᛏᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"varyti"(žmonės%20kurie%20kažką%20varo)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.85%20-utieriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "varyti"(žmonės kurie kažką varo), pridėjus daugiskaskaitos galūnę Nr.85 -utieriai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "varyti" (peoples, who drive something), adding the plural ending No. 85 -utieriai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

31. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Broheac,+56220+Pluherlin,+France -> Broheac : Broliukas -> ᛒᚱᛟᛚᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> lovely brother.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"brolis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.85%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "brolis", pridėjus daugiskaskaitos galūnę Nr.85 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place name is formed from the word „brolis“(brother) with the addition of the plural ending No. 85 -iukas from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Since in the Ancient Celtic Language there was no such Runa (and Letter) as: H and this Letter is fictional and dragged by the Romans from the Italian Peninsula as a latin Letter, then in the Restoration of any Names related to antiquity (Names of ancient Cities, countries and Place Names) the Letter H is possible:

1 – eliminated as unnecessary altogether, since its excess is felt in all the Place Names of present-day Europe,

2 – change it to the Letter J (as its ancient counterpart Runa ᛃ),

3 – can be changed to other Celtic Letters (and Runas), when in this Case with the Place Name Broheac , in which the Letter h in the middle would have to be changed to l and it would then look like this: Broleac. Then the already Lithuanian-speaking Peoples can be recognized by the appearance of the root Brol (Broth‘er) with its former full Ending -iukas, from which, after about 2 thousand Years of Struggle, Battalions and great linguistic Losses, only a damaged

Limb remained: -eac. On the Occasion of the loss of this Limb, one can write such a short Scenario of change: -iuk(as) -> -iuk -> -eac .

And in the End, the whole Scenario of this change of this Place would roughly look like this:

Broliuk(as) -> Broliuk -> Broleac ( -iu -> -ea).

Some illiterate Clerk may be to blame for the first Distortion (L -> H), changing the Letter L of the Place Name Broheac to H(L -> H). The distortion in the ending -iu -> ea belongs to apparently some period of Conquest, which the Author does not know and could apparently even discover in Time, if he had his Time so precious.

32. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56310+Bubry,+France -> Bubry : Bebr(ai) -> ᛒᛓᛒᚱᚨᛁ -> Bebry -> Bubry -> beavers.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bebras"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-ai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bebras", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.1 -ai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word „bebras“(beaver), adding the plural ending No. 1 -ai from the author's set of Celtic endings, mentioned above).

<- This pleasant Bebras(beaver) living in the Water is recognized by probably every Reader. And why this Place so named, can be seen by looking at the screnn Shot of this Place on Google Maps in the right. It is very rich in Water, small Streams and Lakes.

And only now, translating this Text from his Lithuanian Language to English, Author noticed, that the Lithuanian Name of this animal "bebras" is almost indistinguishable from its current English Name of "beaver", which is left almost unchanged from the Times of the ancient Celtics Times(bebr -> bevr).On this Occasion, the Author will immediately place in his database of Celtic(Lithuanian) and English word-equivalents for further Examination. Even a short Script can be written for this Change:

Bebr(as) -> Bebr -> B(ea)br -> Beavr -> Beaver(-as -> ↓; e -> ea; b -> v; r -> er).
1 2 3 4

In this Case, there are a lot of similar Repetitions here, which have happened with many of the Celtic Words in Europe that have happened in the last 2 thousand Years:

1 - at this Stage, the male Ending -as of this animal „bebras“ has disappeared. The Author conflates the Time, during which this happened with the non-use of those Limbs by some of the Celtic Tribes, because in the first few hundred Years the newly formed Tribes in old Gaul and then England no longer used those Endings due to the Fact, that there were no longer Teachers of that Language, the Druides(Drewides), who were exterminated by the Romans. Moreover, the whole Situation in Europe at the Time was very criminogenic and was only Time left to survive, but not the Time to create new Languages. The Celtic People then barely survived from the constant Wars between themselves, which arose as a result of the seed of Materialism, sown by the Romans and the constant desire for Wealth.

2 – this Change apparently occurred as early as 500-1000 Years later, when there was already a new learning to speak the newly developed mixed Languages,

3 – this Change in b -> v is observed in most tribal Names in the derivation and In the Author's Opinion is associated with the latin transcription of the Celtic Word beaver into Latin.

4 – r -> er; here there may be a Change in Pronunciation and instead of Sound -r- began to be pronounced -er-.

What is explored here above is the additional Information, Author receives as he explores the Celtic Words still remaining in other European Celtic Languages along the Way.

<- The Town of Bubry is located at the confluence of two Streams and the Place Name Le Moulin Duc say,s that there used to be a water Mill (Le Moulin Du Duc). Further to the right you can see the still-existing small Lake, where the Celtic ones Antys(ducks) were grown.

33. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56420+Buléon,+France -> Buléon : Bulion(ys) -> ᛒᚢᛚᛁᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> Bulion -> Place of Bulls.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"bulius"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.85%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "bulius", pridėjus daugiskaskaitos vietovardžių galūnę Nr.85 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "bulius" with the addition of the plural Ending of place names No. 85 -onys from the Author's Collection of Celtic Endings, mentioned above).

As has already been observed many Times above, the Celtic (as well as Lithuanian) - onys Ending applies to Place Names.

<- bulius(Bull). When the honourable Reader himself sees here, this Animal in present-day English still called almost by the same Name, as it was several thousand Years ago:

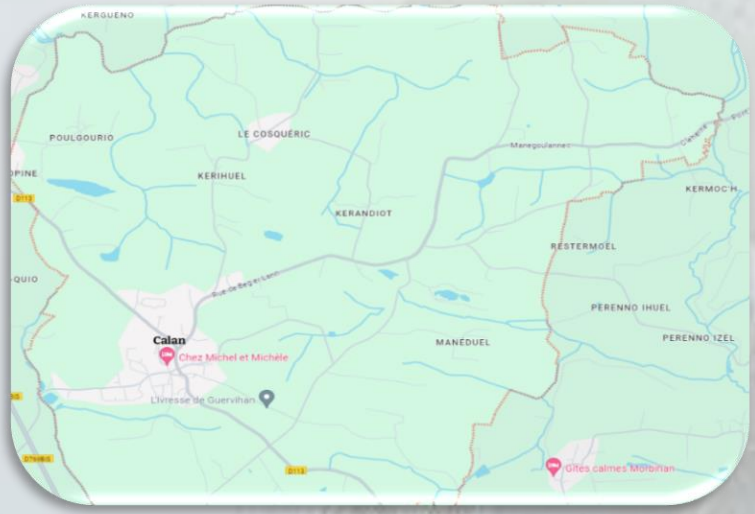
Bul(ius) -> Bull.

In present French this Animal called: Taureau. It is nearly the same Name of this animal, which came directly from the Celtic Language(we still have the Word – Tauras). The Latin Name of this Animal Taurus is also taken from the Old Celtic Language, and means wild Bull's, living in the Forests(Taurai -> Taurus(lat.)).

34. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56240+Calan,+France -> Calan : Kalon(ys) -> ᚴᚨᛚᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> Kalon -> Calan -> to drive Poles into the Ground).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kalti"(kalti%20polius%20į%20žemę)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kalti"(kalti polius į žemę), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "kalti" (to drive poles into the ground), adding the plural ending No. 6 -onys from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above ).

It is a Town in the Lowland and in ancient Times the Houses of the Celtics were apparently built on Stilts. The Fact, that there are many Streams and Lakes in this area can be seen from the screen Shot at the Bottom of Google Maps: ↓



It is only necessary to remember such a Factor, that the Climate in Europe has changed a lot in the last 2 thousand Years and in ancient Times, apparently, even more Precipitation fell and there was much more Rainfall, than there is now. Therefore, and Water in the Lakes and Swamps then there was much more.

35. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56330+Camors,+France -> Camors : Kamar(o)s -> ᚴᚨᛗᚨᚱᛟᛊ -> Kamars -> Kamors -> a safe Room inside the House).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kamara"(kambarys%20viduje%20namo)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-os%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kamara"(kambarys viduje namo), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -os iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "kamara" (a room inside the house), adding the plural ending No. 2 -os from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above ).

After this Day, there is still a remaining Word in the Lithuanian Language „kamara“, which implies a separate safe Room with a single entrance Door, in which the most expensive Things were stored, as well as Food. Italian Term for criminal Groups “Komora“ (Camorra) is apparently also left over from the same Celtic Language. Komora's place Name is located on the current Territory of Croatia:

https://www.google.com/maps/place/44440,+Komora,+Croatia ,

36. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56910+Carentoir,+France -> Carentoir : Karentor(iai) -> ᚴᚨᚱᛖᚾᛏᛟᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> Karentor -> Carentoir -> Soldats.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.97%20-entoriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus daugiskaskaitos galūnę Nr.97 -entoriai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word „karas“(war) with the addition of the plural ending No. 97 -entoriai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

37. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Carguillotin,+56220+Pluherlin,+France -> Carguillotin : Karogiltin(iai) ᚴᚨᚱᚷᛁᛚᛏᛁᚾᛁ -> Kargiltin -> Karguilotin -> Karguil(lo)tin -> Carguilotin. -> war Death.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20giltinė"%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo giltinė" pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the phrase „karo giltinė“(war death) with the addition of the singular ending No. 2 -ė from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

38. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Caringa,+56220+Malansac,+France -> Caringa : Karinga -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁᚾᚷᚨ -> fightfull(woman).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.86%20-inga%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.86 -inga iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio) -> the name of the place name is formed from the word “karas”(war) with the addition of the singular ending No. 86 -inga from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

This Case with the Place Name Caringa is a perfect Example of the existence of Patches Teritory of old Gaul, in which there are still real Celtic Place Names left. Here only the Letter K (or Runa ᚴ) was inscribed with the Latin letter C. It is quite possible, that this area was inhabited by the Women of old Gaul, who were not only Militant, but also domineering. And apparently the Peculiarities of their Character remained forever immortalized in the Name of this Place Name.

39. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Carnely,+56230+Questembert,+France -> Carnely : Kar(ū)nėliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚾᛖᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> Karnel(iai) -> Karnely -> from Word Crown.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karūna"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.124%20-unėliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "karūna", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.124 -unėliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "krūna"(crown), with the addition of the singular ending No. 124 -unėliai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Karūnėliai – Gens de la Couronne.

Another source for decoding this place name may be the Word Kariauna(Armie). At that Time, about 2 thousand Years ago this Place Name could sound like this: Kariaunieriai. The Script for this Change may be tried to be written by the respected Reader himself.

40. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56140+Caro,+France -> Caro : Kara(s) -> ᚴᚨᚱᚨᛊ -> Kara -> Caro -> War.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-o%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.1 -o iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) with the addition of the singular ending No. 1 -o from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

41. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Caudan,+France -> Caudan : Kauton(ys) -> ᚴᚨᚢᛗᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> Kauton -> Kaudon -> fightfull Tribe.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"kautis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "kautis", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.1 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "kautis"(to fight), adding the singular ending No. 1 -onys from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

42. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Chapelais,+56220+Malansac,+France -> Chapelais: Kapeliai -> ᚴᚨᚹᛖᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> nice grave yard.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"kapas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-eliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "kapas", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.12 -eliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "kapeliai"(grave), adding the singular ending No. 12 -eliai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

43. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Chouannière,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Chouannière : Kaunieria(i) -> ᚴᚨᚢᚾᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> Kaunieriai -> Kouaniere -> Chouannière -> fightfull Tribe.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kautis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ieriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kautis", pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.43 -ieriai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the Verb "kautis"(to fight), with the addition of the singular ending No. 43 -ieriai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

44. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Clan,+56120+Guégon,+France -> Clan : Kalon(ys) -> ᚴᚨᛚᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> K(a)lon -> Klon -> Clan -> Clan -> puting Stakes into The ground.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kalti"(kuolus%20į%20žemę)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kalti"(kuolus į žemę), pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -

**onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the Verb "kalti" (put stakes into the ground), with the addition of the singular ending No. 6 -onys from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

**Guégon : Kaugon(ys) -> Kaugon -> Kuegon -> Guégon : (-au -> ue, K ->G).**

45. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Clé,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Clé: K(a)lė -> ᚴᚨᛚᛁ -> Klė -> Clé -> from: to drive Stakes into Ground.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kalti"(kalti%20kuolus%20į%20žemę)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kalti"(kalti kuolus į žemę), pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "kalti" (to drive stakes into the ground), with the addition of the simple ending No. 2 -ė from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

46. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/Cleisse,+56450+Theix-Noyalo,+France -> Cleisse : Kaliečia(i) -> ᚴᚨᛚᛁᛖᛁᚨᛁ -> K(a)liečia -> Kliečia -> Kleiče -> Cleisse -> Peoples driving Stakes into the Ground.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kalti"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kalti", pridėjus daugiskaskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "kalti" with the addition of the plural ending No. 26 -iečiai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

47. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Colletty,+56630+Langonnet,+France -> Colletty : Kuolieči(ai) -> ᚴᚢᛟᛚᛁᛖᛁᚨᛁ -> Koleti -> Colletty -> Peoples, who driving Stakes into the Ground.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"kuolas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "kuolas", pridėjus daugiskaskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb "kuolas"(stake), adding the plural ending No. 26 -iečiai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

48. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Cormelet,+56140+Réminiac,+France -> Cormelet : Karmaliečiai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛗᚨᛚᛁᛖᛁᚨᛁ -> guerre acharnée.**

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%20ir%20veiksmažodžio%20"malti"(malti%20miltus)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas" ir veiksmažodžio "malti"(malti miltus), pridėjus galūnę Nr.2 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place is composed of the word "war" and the verb "malti" (to grind flour), with the addition of ending No. 2 -iečiai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

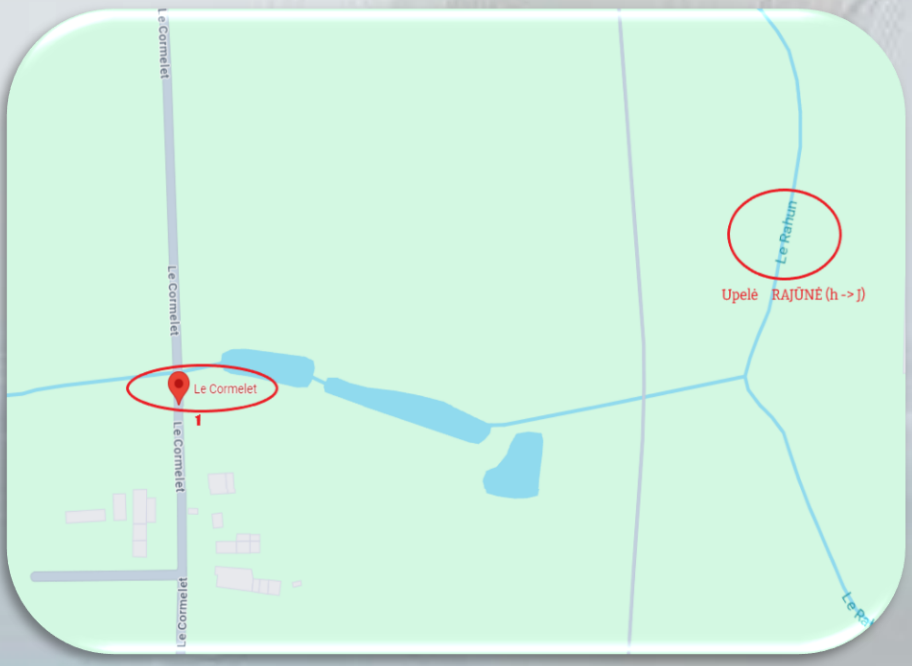
In this Case, the Place Name Cormelet composed of even two Words: "karas" and the verb "malti", with the addition of the popular Ending -iečiai. From the Word "karas" only Part of this Inscription remained: "cor". From the Verb "malti" left only – "mel" and from a Celtic Limb -iečiai left only: -et.

This Tape, marked on a yellow Background, also contains the Name of the larger Town Réminiac , which has a very beautiful and author-friendly Post Code 56140. What happened to the Name of this Town can be written a short Script: Réminiac : Raminiuk(ai) -> Raminiuk -> Réminiuk -> Réminiac (ai -> ↓a -> é, -iniuk -> -iniac).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"ramus"%2C%20%20pridėjus%20%20%20%20galūnę%20Nr.4%20-iniukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo būdvardžio "ramus", pridėjus galūnę Nr.4 -iniukai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is composed of the adjective "ramus"(calm) with the addition of the ending No. 4 -iniukai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

On the Google Map, shown below next to the Place Name Cormelet flows the Stream, named after Rahun, which is perfectly recognizable to us as Stream Rajūnė:

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=rajus%2C%20gobšus&op=translate
(greedy, greedy).




<- For the decoding of the River Le Rahun, all you have to do is change the Letter h in the middle of this Name to j and add the female Ending ė to the End, since every Celtic River and Stream was and still is now as female.

49. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Coudre,+56220+Malansac,+France -> Coudre : Kautorė -> ᚴᚨᚢᛏᛟᚱᛁ -> fightfull femine.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20kautis%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.90%20-orius%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas veiksmažodžio "kautis"(to fight), pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.90 -orė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is

composed of the verb "kautis" (to fight), adding the feminine ending No. 90 -orė from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Let's try to explain the Origin of the other Place Name 56220+Malansac in this Line: Malūnučiuk(as):

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"malūnas"%2C%20%20pridėjus%20%20%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.87%20-čiukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "malūnas", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.87 -čiukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "malūnas"(mill) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 87 -čiukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Malansac -> Malūnučiuk(as)(nice mill).

50. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Crelaie,+56350+Allaire,+France -> Crelaie : Kareliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> nice gently war.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20%20pridėjus%20%20%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-eliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> ( vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.12 -eliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 12 -eliai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

In the placeholder Crelaie, as in many of the Cases examined above above, a Vowel is missing between the two Consonants. When we put the Vowel a in that Place, we get an already absolutely recognizable Word: Carelaie. All you have to do is adjust the Ending a little Bit, which sounds not Celtic enough, only written not according to the canons of Celtic grammar: Careliai (Kareliai).

56350+Allaire : Alūr(ai) -> Alūre -> Allure -> Allaire (-ai -> -e, l -> ll, -ū -> -ai).
1 ↓ 2 3 4

As the honorable Reader himself sees, at first the plural Ending of this Place-Name -ai has fallen. Steps 2 and 3 shown in the Scenario of the Change of Name of the canton of Allaire below may have occurred at the same Time, or perhaps there were other points of such a change of Name in this Canton, which could only be solved by more thorough and longer Research. Here it is sufficient to add and apologize to his esteemed Reader that the Author himself is also entitled to his personal Life, albeit a strange one.

51. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Chapelais,+56220+Malansac,+France -> Chapelais : Kapeliai -> ᚴᚨᚹᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> nice gently tombes.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"kapai"%2C%20%20pridėjus%20%20%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-eliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "kapai", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.12 -eliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "kapai"(tombes) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 12 -eliai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- as shown in this screnn Shot, this Village, consisting of several Houses, is most likely located on the Highlands. The Lake on the left, overgrown with Trees, is located in the Lowland. By checking information through only Google Maps Photos, the Author can neither verify nor deny it at this Time. The ancient Celts buried their ancestors, like us now, in the Highlands. It is quite possible that in this Place and were the Tombs of our ancestors Celtics (Kapeliai -> chapelais).

52. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Évellys,+France -> Évellys : Avilys -> Évelys -> Évellys -> Beehive.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"avilys"%2C%20%20pridėjus%20%20%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-ys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "avilys", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.1 -ys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the name of the place name is formed from the word "avilys"(beehive) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 1 -ys from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

In this Case with the Name of the Town of Évellys , we are faced with very little change in the Place Names of old Gaul , which have persisted in such terrible Battles and Slaughters of Celtic descendants even in the last 2 thousand Years.

A brief Script for this perfectly well-preserved Celtic Place Name:

Avilys -> Evellys -> Évellys.

As the honourable Reader himself sees here, for him who does not even speak Celtic or Lithuanian Language, the Connection between both Sides of the verse is perfectly visible. No other European Language will explain the essence of this Place Name. Only the current Language of Lithuanian.

<- avilys(Beehive, Ruche).

There are more such Place named Hive(ruche) throughout the Territory of France, the Author gives a screen Shot from his Databases:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 451 | 163 | Auvillar | Aviliai | ruche | TARN-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/82340+Auvillar,+France/ |
| 960 | 158 | Les Ayvelles | Aviliai | ruche | ARDENNES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/08000+Les+Ayvelles,+Fran |
| ### | 160 | Avirey | Aviliai | ruche | AUBE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Avirey,+10340+Avirey-Lin |
| ### | 159 | Availle | Aviliai | ruche | DEUX-SEVRES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Availle,+79230+Brûlain,+ |
| ### | 162 | Availles | Aviliai | ruche | DEUX-SEVRES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Availles+sur+Chizé,+7917( |
| ### | 161 | Auvillers | Aviliai | ruche | ARDENNES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/08260+Auvillers-les-Forge |
| 153 | 164 | Auviliers | Avilynas | zone ruche | EURE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Auvilliers,+28200+Villem |
| 626 | 165 | Vauvilliers | Avilys | ruche | HAUTE-SAONE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/70210+Vauvillers,+France |
| ### | 166 | Évellys | Avilys | ruche | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Évellys,+France/@ |

This screen Shot does not reflect the Final Position and the Databases are replenished consistently.

53. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56200+La+Gacilly,+France -> Gacilly : Kočėlai -> ᚴᛟᚲᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> rolling pin.

This Place Name is clearly understood to be derived from the Celtic plural Noun, as it still has the plural ending -y. On the other Side of the Celtic Civilization, old England (present-day England, London) still have similar Place Names, derived from the plural Words of the Old Celtic Language: Arkley (), Putney (), Upney(), Aviley() ... Author hopes that all these Place Names will be easily found by the respected Reader in the East and North of London.

This Place Name, according to its current Sound, can be derived from two similar-sounding Celtic Words-sources: Kočėlai arba Katilai.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20daiktavardžio%20kočėlai&op=translate -> ( nuo daiktavardžio kočėlai -> from the noun rolling pin)).

<- Kočėlas(rolling pin).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20daiktavardžio%20katilai&op=translate -> (nuo daiktavardžio katilai -> from the noun boilers, pots)).

<- Katilas(pot).

54. https://www.google.com/maps/place/35290+Gaël,+France -> Gaël : Gailiai -> ᛇᚨᛁᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> place of regret.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"gailėti"%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "gailėti", pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the toponym is formed from the verb “gailėti”(to regret), adding the simple ending No. 2 -iai from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

55. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Garę,+56240+Bernę,+France -> Garė : Karė -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁ -> warior female.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20žodžio%20karė&op=translate -> (nuo žodžio karė -> from the word warrior(female)).

Karė -> Garė -> Gare(K -> G).

<- Karė(guerrier femelle).

56240+Berne : Bernas(labourer, boy).

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20žodžio%20bernas&op=translate -> (nuo žodžio bernas -> from the word boy, labourer).

56. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Garo,+56880+Ploeren,+France -> Garo : Karo -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ -> Garo (K-> G) -> war.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-o%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate ->

(vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -o iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) with the addition of the simple ending No.2 -o from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

When restoring the former Name of this Place Name, the first letter G in this Place Name, due to the similarity of its sounding with the Letter K, just G needs to be changed to K(G -> K). This apparently happened when the later Generations, already ignoring and not knowing the Old Celtic Language and its very complex Grammar, wrote the Celtic Rune ᚴ as the letter G.

56880+Ploeren : Palei Arėn(ai) -> Plei Aren -> Plo Eren -> Ploeren :

(https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20keltiško%20veiksmažodžio%20"arti"%20šaknies%20"ar"%2C%20pridėjus%20vietovardžio%20galūnę%20Nr.28%20-ėnai%20ir%20priekyje%20priešdėlį%20Palei%2C%20reiškiantį%20"prie%20kažko"%20&op=translate -> nuo keltiško veiksmažodžio "arti" šaknies "ar", pridėjus vietovardžio galūnę Nr.28 -ėnai ir priekyje priešdėlį Palei, reiškiantį "prie kažko" -> from the root "ar" of the Celtic verb "arti"(to plow land), adding the ending of the place name No. 28 -ėnai and the prefix Palei in front, meaning "near by something").

57. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gérossaie,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Gérossaie : Geručiai -> ᛇᛖᚱᚢᛊᛁᛅᛁ -> nice and good.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"geras"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.16%20-učiai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo būdvardžio "geras", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.16 -učiai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio, autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> the toponym is formed from the adjective "geras"(good) with the addition of the plural ending No. 16 -učiai from the set of Celtic endings, the Author mentioned above).

56910+Carentoir : Karentoriai -> soldiers of war.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.98%20-entoriai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.98 -entoriai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio, autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> the place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) with the addition of the plural ending No. 98 -entoriai from the set of Celtic endings, the author mentioned above).

58. https://www.google.com/maps/place/22230+Gomené,+France -> Gomené : Kaimenė -> ᚴᛅᛁᚠᛁᚿᛁ -> herd of animals.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=gyvulių%20kaimenė%0A%0A%0A&op=translate ->

( gyvulių kaimenė -> herd of animals).

<- gyvulių kaimenė(herd of animals).

59. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Gorvello,+Sulniac,+France -> Gorvello : Karvelės -> ᚴᚨᚱᛒᛖᛚᛖᛋ -> Karvelė -> Karvello -> Gorvello -> nice kow(pigeon?).

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karvė"%2C%20pridėjus%20prie%20jos%20grožybinę%20keltišką%20daiktavardžio%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20%20-elės%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio nuo žodžio "karvė", pridėjus prie jos grožybinę keltišką daiktavardžio daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.12 -elės iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "karvė"(cow), adding to it the beautiful Celtic noun plural ending No. 12 -elės from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

Otherwise, the name of this place name may come from the word karvelis(pigeon):

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20karvelis(pigeon)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-elis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio karvelis(pigeon), pridėjus vietovardžių daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.12 -elis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio → the name of this place is formed from the word karvelis (pigeon), adding the ending of the plural of place names No. 12 -elis from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- Karvelis(pigeon).

60. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56110+Gourin,+France -> Gourin : Gaurin(iai) -> Gaurin -> Gourin -> animals hair.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=%20vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20gaurai%20(gyvulių%20plaukai)%2C%20pridėjus%20gaiktavardžio%20daugiskaitos%20galūnęNr.99%20%20-iniai%20%2C%20Autoriaus%20pateikto%20aukščiau%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio gaurai (gyvulių plaukai), pridėjus gaiktavardžio daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.99 -iniai , Autoriaus pateikto aukščiau -> this toponym is formed from the word gaurai(animals hair), adding the plural ending of the noun No. 99 -iniai, the author's above).

61. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gourionnaie,+56350+Allaire,+France -> Gourionnaie : Gauriūnai; Gauroniai -> ᛇᚨᚢᚱᛁᚢᚾᚨᛁ -> animals hair.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=%0Anuo%20žodžio%20gaurai%20(gyvulių%20plaukai)%2C%20pridėjus%20vietovardžio%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20-iūnai%20(Nr.%2099).&op=translate -> ( nuo žodžio gaurai(gyvulių plaukai), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 92 -iūnai -> the place name is formed from the word "gaurai" (animal hair), adding the plural ending no. 92 - iūnai from the Author's collection, mentioned above).

62. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Saint-Gravé,+France -> Gravé : Gervė -> ᛇᛖᚱᛒᛖ -> Gravė -> Gruidae.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20nuo%20žodžio%20"gervė"(gruiforme)%2C%20pridėjus%20prie%20jos%20grožybinę%20keltišką%20daiktavardžio%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio&op=translate -> vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio nuo žodžio "gervė"(gruiforme), pridėjus prie jos grožybinę keltišką daiktavardžio vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed

from the word "gervė" (gruiforme), adding to it the beautiful Celtic noun singular ending No. 2 -ė from the set of Celtic endings, specified by the author).

The Place Name of this may have consisted of several Celtic Words : Gervė(Gruiforme) or Karvė(Kow). Such as the Name of this Place is now, even if you put any Vowel between the two Consonants G and r, it still does not say anything to the Lithuanian-speaking Person. But he begins to mean something if for him to restore his current Root Gra to Gar ( or even to -> Kar). Here, apparently, there will probably be a Case when the locals, no longer recognizing their Place Names at all, themselves changed the Celtic Root Ger (or Kar) to Gra (Ger -> Gra). One of the most appropriate Words here, of which the current Territory of France is full, is the Name of the bird Gervė. Here at the Bottom the Author gives an additional screen Shot with the Names of this bird's cockerel in the current different Departments of France:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 380 | | Gervais | Gervės | gruidae | SEINE-SAINT-DENIS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/93310+Le+Pré-Saint-Gervais,+Fra |
| 400 | | Gervais | Gervės | gruidae | VENDEE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/85230+Saint-Gervais,+France/@4 |
| 857 | | Gervais | Gervės | gruidae | PUY-DE-DOME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/63570+Saint-Jean-Saint-Gervais, |

<- Gervė(Gruiformes).

<- Gervė

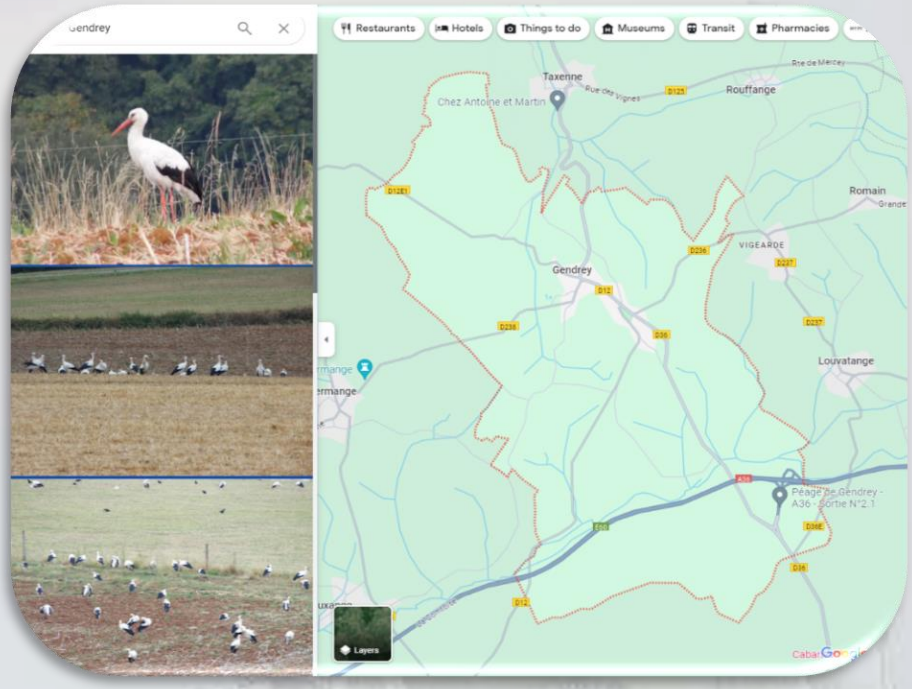
(Gruiformes).

<- Gandras(Stork – in Current English Language).

As the respected Reader sees from the above Pictures, in present-day English these two wonderful and ancient Celtic much-loved Birds are now called differently.

A Photo of the Google Maps screen Shot in the Commune of Gendrey (Commune Gendrey, Department Jura, French East) placed by the Inhabitants of this Commune on Google Maps as characterizing this Commune. It proves nothing more than that thousands of Years back, so now Celtic Birds Gandrai (in present Day English -> Storks) are still returning to their Homeland, as they did thousands of Years ago back. This is the real Celtic Name of this very important bird in Celtic Life Gandras (in the present Lithuanian plural – Gandrai, at the present Time the Place Name has remained almost unscathed as -> Gendrey). The thousands of Place Names on present French Territory, which sound in Celtic and perfectly recognizable by our Peoples, who speak the Lithuanian Language, only confirm the Fact, that the Traces of the Celtic Old Language remain mainly only in Place Names and River Names, and the new modern (English, French, Spanish and Slavic) Languages, in comparison with the mother old Celtic Language, are newly created, since the descendants of the Celtics needed to live and communicate with each other. And how terrible were the Struggles of the previous Celtic Tribes in the Teritorium of Europe, that even in the life of such a Celtic, the most important Birds as Gandrai and Gervės were forgotten and replaced by other names: Storks and Gruiformes (Cigognes and Gruidae – in present French).

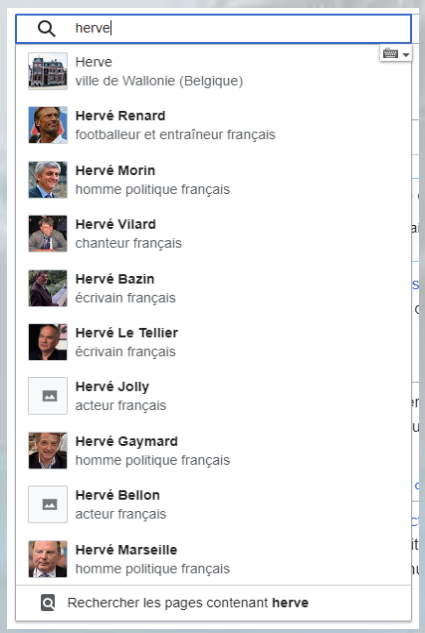
From all this study of his own, the Author can only conclude that most of French Place Names and even the Departents are left Celtic, only in French(as in other European Celtic Languages) there are very few Celtic Words left(only a few hundreds Words in every Celtic Language of Europe) and most of them are greatly distorted:




**<- This Screenshot shows a Map of the Commune of Gandrey (Jura department, eastern France), to which, as many Years ago, the Gandrai(Gandrey) of the southern hemisphere return, and from there you can see the real Celtic Name of this Bird: Gandrai (Gendrey -> Cranes).**

**https://www.google.com/maps/place/39350+Gendrey,+France <- click on this Link and you will get the Map.**

**In addition, Author still has encountered a significant Number of surnames Herve, which are possessed by the French Peoples and even most likely does not suspect, that he wears the Gervė of this beautiful and proud Celtic Bird(in modern French it is now called - Gruidae). The simple Script for this Event can be written as follows: Gervė -> Herve (G -> H).**




<->

**Another less possible Case is that the Name of this Place Name is derived from the Celtic Word: Karvė(kow), since the place name Gravé sounds similar to Karvė(kow).**

63. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Grée,+56130+Férel,+France -> Grée : Karė -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁ -> a woman soldier(fightfull woman).

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=%20moteris%20karė%0A%0A&op=translate -> (moteris karė -> a woman soldier).

This case is quite similar to that in the 51-st. Placeholder examined in Gare, only the Limb is distorted differently and is later written as: -ée.

64. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gréhinais,+56220+Malansac,+France : Gréhinais -> Karėjiniai(kariniai) -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁᚾᛁᚨᛁ -> military soldiers.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"karinis"%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.103%20-ėjinis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo būdvardžio karinis, pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.103 -ėjinis iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the adjective "karinis"(military), with the addition of the simple ending No. 103 - ėjinis from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).

65. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Grenouillère,+56860+Séné,+France -> Grenouillère : Kariaunieriai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁᚨᚢᚾᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> military soldiers.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio"%20kariauna"(armie)%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ieriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio" kariauna"(armie), pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.43 -ieriai iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "kariauna" (armie), adding the simple ending No. 43 -ieriai from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

The name of this place name Grenouillère is interesting in what it has even a double Celtic Ending, if this Place Name derives from the Word karas(war):

Karas + -iauna + -ieriai = Kariaunieriai.

But this place-name can also be derived from the Celtic Word „Kariauna"(what stands for Army):

Kariauna + ieriai = Kariaunieriai.

66. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Groix,+France -> Groix : Kariukas -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> nice and gently war(or player?).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=nuo%20žodžio%20karas%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.%203%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20pateikto%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio&op=translate (šio vietovardžio pavadinimas gali būti kilęs nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus galūnę Nr. 3 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau pateikto keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place name can be derived from the word "karas"(war) by adding the Ending no. 3 -iukas from the Author's above collection of Celtic endings).

As shown above in one Translation, the Name of this place Groix may have originated from the popular at that Time beauty Word Kariukas(nice and gently War). Another similar-sounding Word could also be used to create the Name of this Place: Grojikas(from the verb "to play"):

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=šio%20vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20gali%20būti%20kilęs%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"groti"%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.%20126%20-ikas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20pateikto%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> šio vietovardžio pavadinimas gali būti kilęs nuo veiksmažodžio "groti", pridėjus galūnę Nr. 126 -ikas iš Autoriaus aukščiau pateikto keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place name can be derived from the verb "groti"(to play) by adding the suffix no. 126 -ikas from the Author's above collection of Celtic Endings):

<- Grojikas( Player).

67. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56420+Guéhenno,+France -> Guéhenno : Kuinėnai -> ᚴᚢᛁᚾᛅᛁ -> badly cared horse.

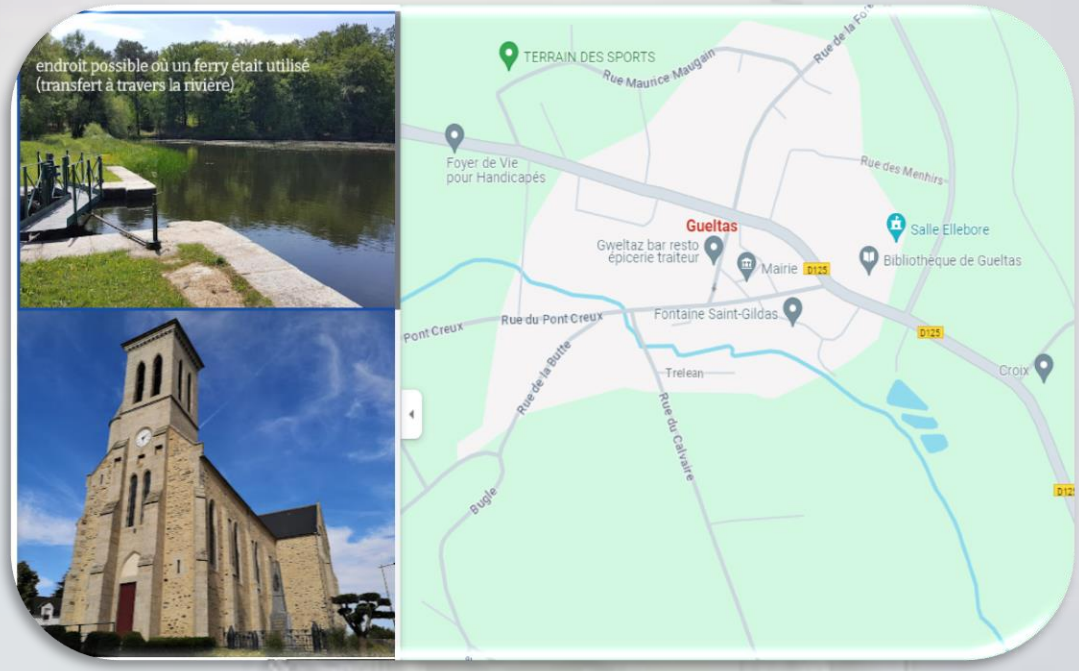
https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=šio%20vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20gali%20būti%20kilęs%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20"kuinas"(blogai%20prižiūrėtas%20arklys)%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.%20126%20-ėnai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20pateikto%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (šio vietovardžio pavadinimas gali būti kilęs nuo daiktavardžio "kuinas"(blogai prižiūrėtas arklys), pridėjus galūnę Nr. 126 -ėnai iš Autoriaus aukščiau pateikto keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place name can be derived from the noun "kuinas" (clatch-badly cared horse), adding the suffix no. 126 -ėnai from the Author's above collection of Celtic endings).

68. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56920+Gueltas,+France -> Gueltas : Keltas -> ᚴᛁᛚᛏᛅᛋ -> ferry.

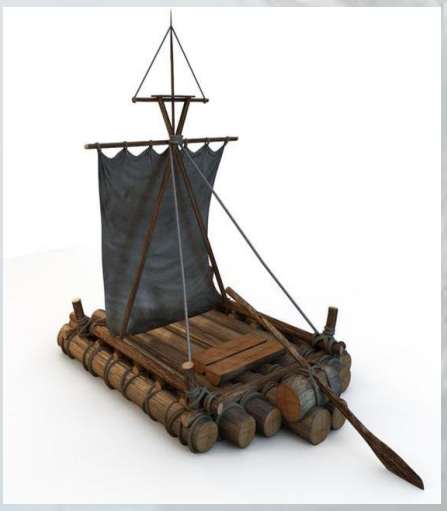
https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=Keltas%20arba%20perkėla%20per%20upę%0A%0A&op=translate -> (keltas, perkėla per upę -> Ferry across the River.

The Name of this Place is remarkable, because in that still has retained the masculine Celtic Ending -as, which has already fallen back many hundreds of Years from many still recognizable Celtic Place Names in present France. As is shown at the Bottom in the Screnn Shot of the Google Maps made by Author, this Place Name is most likely derived from the Celtic word Keltas(Ferry), which refers to the same Meaning of the Name of our Ancestors Keltai: To move from one Place in Europe to another, using Keltus(Ferries), specially made of Wood for this purpose to travel through European Rivers and Streams:

MORBIHAN




**<- It could have been a ferry(keltas), crossing the River shown above on the Google Maps. If the honorable Reader has another Opinion on this Question, he is perfectly able to contact the Author through the Channels of Information, indicated above.**



**<- Keltas ( Ferry to move across the River).**

69. **https://www.google.com/maps/place/56160+Guémené-sur-Scorff,+France -> Guémené : Kaimenė -> herd of animals.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio"%20kaimas"(village)%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.18%20-enė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "kaimas"(village), pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.18 -enė iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "kaimas"(village) with the addition of the simple ending No. 18 -enė from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).**

**The Name of this Town Guémené sounds similar to that already examined above variante Nr.54 Gomené:**

<- gyvulių kaimenė (Herd of Animals).

70. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56150+Guénin,+France -> Guénin -> Kuinynas -> ᚴᚢᛁᚾᛁᚾᚨᛋ -> the place of poorly groomed horses.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"kuinas"%2C%20pridėjus%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.29%20-ynas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "kuinas", pridėjus vietovardžių galūnę Nr.29 -ynas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "kuinas"(poorly groomed horse) with the addition of place name ending No. 29 -ynas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Kuinas – in present-day Lithuanian(as apparently in the ancient Celtic Language), meant an abandoned Horse. At that Time, it was a shame to use Horses and not take care of them. Author apologizes for finding and restoring the Meaning of some Celtic Place Names, that have a negative meaning. It's not the Fault of the People, who are currently living in these Places. This only reflects the very difficult and complex focus of the Celtic People of that Time (ancient Gaul), in which the Horse was the main Force for the treatment of Fields and Land and was worshipped in the same Way, as the Cow in ancient India. Therefore, the negative treatment of the Horses of that Time remained as follows and remained recorded in this Placeholder:

The Celtic Ending -ynas was used (as in the present-day Lithuanian Language) to describe Place Names. Kuinynas - is a large Number of abandoned Horses, which graze and are used in one place.

71. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Guérignan,+56500+Bignan,+France -> Guérignan : Karingonys -> place of fightfull Peoples.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.127%20-ingonys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus vietovardžių galūnę Nr.127 -ingonys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the

word "karas"(war) with the addition of place name Ending No. 127 -ingonys from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

This compound Place Name only shows the high level of development the Language of Celtic Civilization, which is completely forgotten today. Even a double Ending is used in this Place Name. It is quite possible, that the Author of this Article, studying the Celtic Names of Places in present-day France, will find Place Names and with triple Endings. As the Reader sees in this Link, this Place Name is a Village, which is assigned to the City of Bignan, which has its own 56500 postcode number: 56500+Bignan. Thousands of Years ago in the Celtic Civilization, the Regions were not divided in the way, they are today. At the time, there was no central Post Office and the Region did not have postal Numbers. But for this they had own very complex Celtic Names, whose Endings, as in this Case were even double. The Place Name is composed of the usual and very popular Root at the time "kar" (from the Word karas(War)) and extra two Celtic Endings -ing- and -onys. In this Case the Ending -ing is the Adjective Ending of the Noun, which refers to the "kar-ingas Keltas" (a Celtic „fightfull" Man), who lived in this Region. The Ending -onys added to the End - is an Ending, belonging to Place Names:

Kar + -ing + -onys = Karingonys.

72. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56520+Guidel,+France -> Guidel : Gaidel(is) -> ᛇᚨᛁᛞᛖᛁᛊ -> G(a)idel -> Guidel -> nice gently Rooster.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=Gaidelis%20->%20nice%20gently%20Rooster%0A%0A&op=translate ->
(gaidys; gaidelis -> rooster; nice gently Rooster).

<- Gaidelis (Gaidelis -> nice gently Rooster).

73. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+ville+Jehan,+56380+Monteneuf,+France -> Jehan: Jėgon(ys) -> ᛜᛒᛇᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> Jėgon -> Jegon -> Jehan ( g -> h, o -> a) -> power or Forces.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"jėga"(power)%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate ->
(vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "jėga"(power), pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "jėga"(power) with the addition of the simple ending No. 6 -onys from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).

74. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56120+Josselin,+France -> Josselin: Juozelynas -> ᛜᚹᛟᛉᛖᚹᛁᚨᛞᛊ -> Josselin.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=nuo%20keltiško%20vardo%20Juozas%2C%20pridėjus%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.%20106%20-elynas%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (nuo keltiško vardo Juozas, pridėjus vietovardžių galūnę Nr. 106 -elynas iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> from the Celtic name Juozas, adding the ending of place names no. 106 - elynas from a set of Celtic endings).

75. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerassel,+56370+Sarzeau,+France -> Kerassel: Karužėliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚢᛇᛒᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> bon pit guerre.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.37%20-užėlis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio karas, pridėjus vietovardžių daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.37 -užėlis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) with the addition of the ending of the plural of place names No. 37 - užėlis from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

76. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keraudrin,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Keraudrin : Karo audrėnai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚨᚢᛞᚱᛖᚾᚨᛁ -> war Storms.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20audros"%2C%20prie%20žodžio%20"audros"%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.28%20-ėnai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo audros", prie žodžio "audros" pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.28 -ėnai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "karo audros"(war storms), by adding the plural ending No. 28 -ėnai to the word "audros"(storms) from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

77. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerandrono,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Kerandrono : Karo daronys -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚦᚨᚱᛟᚾᛁᛃᛊ -> deeds of the War.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20daronys"%2C%20prie%20žodžio%20"daronys"%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo daronys", prie žodžio "daronys" pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "deeds of the war", by adding the plural ending No. 6 -onys to the word "deeds" from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

78. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keravello,+56250+Sulniac,+France -> Keravello : Kareivėliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛖᛁᛒᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> nice and gently soldiers.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"kareivis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-ėliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio kareivis, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.12 -ėliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the place name is formed from the word "kareivis"(soldier) by adding the nice plural ending No. 12 -ėliai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

79. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerbernic,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France -> Kerbernic : Karo berniukai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᛒᛖᚱᚾᛁᚢᚴᚨᛁ -> war boys.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sakinio%20"karo%20berniukai"%2C%20prie%20žodžio%20"berniukai"%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sakinio "karo berniukai", prie žodžio "berniukai" pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "karo berniukai"(war boys), by adding the nice plural ending No. 3 -iukai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above to the word "boys").

80. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerberre,+56500+Saint-Allouestre,+France -> Kerberre : Karo bėriai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᛒᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> war horses.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sakinio%20"karo%20bėriai"%2C%20prie%20žodžio%20"bėriai"%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sakinio "karo bėriai", prie žodžio "bėriai" pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the phrase "karo bėriai"(war outbreaks), by adding the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the author's set of above-mentioned Celtic endings to the word "bėriai").

81. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Pl.+de+Kerbourgnec,+56510+Saint-Pierre-Quiberon,+France -> Kerbourgnec : Karo burniukai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᛒᚢᚱᚾᛁᚢᚴᚨᛁ -> mouths of war.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sakinio%20"karo%20burnos"%2C%20prie%20žodžio%20"burnos"%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-os%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sakinio "karo burnos", prie žodžio "burnos" pridėjus paprastą daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -os iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the phrase "karo burnos"(mouths of war), by adding the simple plural ending No. 2 -os from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above to the word "mouths").

82. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerbrevet,+56500+Bignan,+France -> Kerbrevet : Karo varoviečiai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᛒᚨᚱᛟ ᛒᛁᛖᛈᛁᚨᛁ -> wariors of war.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sakinio%20"karo%20variai"%2C%20prie%20žodžio%20"variai"%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> vietovardis sudarytas iš sakinio "karo variai", prie žodžio "variai" pridėjus paprastą daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is made up of the phrase "karo variai"(wariors of war), by adding the simple plural ending No. 26 -iečiai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above to the word "variai"(wariors)).

83. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerdel,+56420+Buléon,+France -> Kerdel : Kardelis -> ᚴᚨᚱᚦᛖᛚᛊ -> nice gently sword.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nu%20žodžio%20„kardas“%2C%20pridėjus%20maloninę%20galūnę%20Nr.7%20-elis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> vietovardis sudarytas nu žodžio „kardas“, pridėjus maloninę galūnę Nr.7 -elis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this toponym is formed from the word "kardas(sword)

with the addition of the graceful ending No. 7 -elis from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

This Name comes from the Celtic(as well as the Lithuanian) word "kardas"(sword), adding to it the Celtic grace-beauty ending -elis. The same Ending was also possessed by the Place Name Guidel (that had just been studied):

Kardas + elis = kardelis.

For this Celtic Place Name a very short Script can be written, which has happened to it in the last 2 thousand Years:

Kardel(is) -> kardel -> kerdel -> Kerdel(-is -> ↓ , a -> e).
↓

<- Keltiškų kardų(kard-elių) nuotrauka iš British Museum(Photo of Celtic swords (kard-eliai in Celtique) from the British Museum)).

84. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerel,+56580+Crédin,+France -> Kerel : Karelis -> ᚴᚨᚱᛖᛚᛁᛊ -> nice gently war.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20maloninę%20galūnę%20Nr.7%20-elis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio „karas", pridėjus maloninę galūnę Nr.7 -elis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) with the addition of the graceful ending No. 7 -elis from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

85. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kergadoret,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France -> Kergadoret : Karo giedoriečiai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᛇᛁᛖᛞᛟᚱᛁᛖᚲᛁᚨᛁ -> war singers.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20giedoriai"%2C%20prie%20"giedoriai"%20pridėjus%20maloninę%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo giedoriai", prie "giedoriai" pridėjus maloninę galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "karo giedoriai"(war singers), adding to "giedoriai" the pleasant ending No. 26 -iečiai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

86. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kergorange,+56370+Sarzeau,+France -> Kergorange : Karo karingi -> warlike.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20karingi"%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.86%20-ingi%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo karingi", pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.26 -ingi iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "karo karingi"(warlike) with the addition of the simple ending No. 86 -ingi from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

87. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kergroix,+56510+Saint-Pierre-Quiberon,+France -> Kergroix -> Karo grojikai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚷᚱᛟᛃᛁᚴᚨᛁ -> war players.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20grojikai"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-ai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkini%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo grojikai", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.1 -ai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkini -> this place name is formed from the phrase "karo grojikai"(war players) by adding the plural ending No. 1 -ai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above):

<- karo grojikai(war players).

88. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerguillo,+56370+Sarzeau,+France -> Kerguillo : Karo kuiliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚴ ᚢᛁᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> war boars.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20kuiliai"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo kuiliai", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the phrase "karo kuiliai"(war boars), adding the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- karo kuilys(war boar).

89. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerguinio,+56160+Ploërdut,+France -> Kerguinio : Karo kuinai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚴ ᚢᛁᚾᚨᛁ -> war horses.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20kuinai"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.1%20-ai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo kuinai", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.1 -ai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the phrase "karo kuinai"(war horses), adding the plural ending No. 1 -ai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

A part of this Description of the Place Name Kerguinio, what the Word "kuinas" means, the Reader will find in No. 70 (Guénin), examined above.

<- kuinas - is a poorly groomed horse.

Here at the Bottom, the Author additionally provides a screen Shot with more similar Place Names of which is tied to the Celtic word "kuinas" in other departments of present-day France:

| ID | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltic | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1784 | Guinoux | Kuiniukas | ILLE-ET-VILAINE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Saint-Guinoux,+France/@4 |
| 1908 | Couignoux | Kuiniukas | CORRÈZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Couignoux,+19170+Viam,+F |
| 1848 | Guénin | Kuinynas | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56150+Guénin,+France/@47 |

90. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerinis,+56740+Locmariaquer,+France -> Kerinis : Karinis -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁᚾᛁᛊ -> militaire.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"karinis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.125%20-inis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo būdvardžio karinis, pridėjus vietovardžių daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.125 -inis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the adjective "karinis"(military) with the addition of the place name plural ending No. 125 -inis from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

This Celtic Place Name is perfectly preserved. In it, even the Ending -inis is in its Place. Only one Letter is different(a -> e), which at the moment can differ only because of a different Pronunciation.

91. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keriolet,+56470+La+Trinité-sur-Mer,+France -> Keriolet : Karaliečiai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚨᚾᛁᛖᚲᛁᚨᛁ -> kings.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karalius"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karalius", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "karalius"(king) with the addition of the plural ending No. 26 -iečiai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

92. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerlieu,+56760+Pénestin,+France -> Kerlieu : Karaliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚨᚾᛁᚨᛁ -> kings.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karaliai"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karaliai", pridėjus paprastą daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "karaliai"(kings) by adding the simple plural ending No. 26 -iai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

93. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kermorvan,+56170+Quiberon,+France -> Kermorvan : Karo mariavonys -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚨᚱᛁᚨᛒᛟᚾᛁᛊ -> peoples, who live near the war lagoons.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20marios"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20%20žodžiui%20"marios"%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.65%20-avonys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo marios", pridėjus žodžiui "marios" daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.65 -avonys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "karo marios"(war lagoons), adding to the word "marios"(see) the plural ending No. 65 -avonys from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Šio vietovardžio Kermorvan proga galima parašyti trumpą scenarijų, kas atsitiko su šio vietovardžio pavadinimu per paskutinius 2 tūkstančius metų:

Karo Mariavon(ys) -> Kar Mar(ia)von -> Kar Marvon -> Ker Morvan -> Kermorvan.

94. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kermouroux,+56470+Saint-Philibert,+France -> Kermouroux : Karo mariukai -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚨᚱᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> peoples, who live near the war lagoons.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"karo%20marios"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20%20žodžiui%20"marios"%20daugiskaitos%20%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "karo marios", pridėjus žodžiui "marios"

daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the phrase "karo marios"(war lagoons), adding to the word "marios"(lagoons) the plural ending No. 3 -iukai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The Meaning of this Place Name is exactly the same, as in the already considered issue 93 above, only the Celtic Ending of this Name is another.

95. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerné,+56170+Quiberon,+France -> Kerné : Karinė -> ᚴᚨᚱᛁᚾᛖ -> military woman.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būdvardžio%20"karinė"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo būdvardžio "karinė", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this toponym is formed from the adjective "karinė"(military woman) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 2 -ė from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Panašus atvejis išnagrinėtas aukščiau Nr. 90, tik šiuo atveju su moteriška galūne -é.

96. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keronnés,+56160+Ploërdut,+France -> Keronnés : Karonys -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> war Peoples.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onės%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "karas"(war) by adding the plural ending No. 6 -onys from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Trumpas scenarijus šiam vietovardžiui Keronnés:

Karon(ys) -> Karon(ės) -> Keronés.

97. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Keroule,+56540+Le+Croisty,+France -> Keroule : Karaliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚨᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> Kings.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karaliai"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karaliai", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the place name is formed from the word "karaliai"(kings) by adding the plural ending No. 6 -iai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Karal(iai) -> Karale -> Karoule -> Keroule.

98. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerquéré,+56540+Le+Croisty,+France -> Kerquéré : Karo karė -> ᚴᚨᚱᛟ ᚴᚨᚱᛖ -> war warior(female).

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20dvigubo%20žodžio%20"karo%20karė"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo dvigubo žodžio "karo karė", pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the

double word "karo karė"(war warrior), adding the simple ending No. 2 -ė from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

99. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerroch,+56770+Plouray,+France -> Kerroch : Karučiai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚢᚲᛁᚨᛁ -> a carriage.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"karas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.16%20-učiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "karas", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.16 -učiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the double word "karas"(war), adding the plural ending No. 16 -učiai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The English Word "carriage" itself sounds just like the current Lithuanian word „karučiai":

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=karieta%2C%20karučiai%0A&op=translate :
(karieta, karučiai -> carriage, wheelbarrow).

<- karučiai(carriage, wheelbarrow):

Karučiai -> karučė -> kariagė -> Carriage.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=karučiai%20arba%20karieta&op=translate -> (karučiai arba karieta -> wheelbarrow or carriage).

100. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kerlieu,+56760+Pénestin,+France -> Kerlieu : Karaliai -> ᚴᚨᚱᚨᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> kings.

https://translate.google.com/?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20"karalius"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-%20iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio „karalius", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 - iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from word "karalius"(king) by adding the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the Author's set of Celtic endings, mentioned above).

101. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Landrezac,+56370+Sarzeau,+France -> Landrezac : Landrėžiukai -> ᚴᚨᚾᚦᚱᛖᛉᛁᚢᚴᚨᛁ -> a strip of land.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"landos%20rėžis"%2C%20prie%20"rėžis"%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "landos rėžis", prie "rėžis" pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "landos rėžis"(a strip of land), adding the simple ending No. 3 -iukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above to "rėžis").

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=žemės%20rėžis%20arba%20juosta%0A&op=translate -> (žemės rėžis arba juosta -> a strip of land).

102. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56630+Langonnet,+France -> Langonnet : Langoniečiai -> ᚸᚪᚾᛇᛟᚾᛖᛈᛁᚪᛁ -> peoples of windows.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=(vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"langas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20sudėtingą%20galūnę%20Nr.118%20-onietis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "langas", pridėjus sudėtingą galūnę Nr.118 -onietis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "langas"(window) with the addition of the complex ending No. 118 -onietis from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

103. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56440+Languidic,+France -> Languidic : Languidiečiai -> ᚸᚪᚾᛇᚢᛁᛞᛁᛖᛈᛁᚪᛁ -> peoples of windows.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"langas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20sudėtingą%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.119%20-uidiečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "langas", pridėjus sudėtingą daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.119 -uidiečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "langas"(window) with the addition of the complex plural Ending No. 119 - uidiečiai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The Meaning of this Place Name Languidic is almost the same as in the Case we examined earlier with the number 102 Langonnet only with a different Ending and a bit different Nuances.

104. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Laugarel,+56220+Saint-Jacut-les-Pins,+France -> Laugarel : Laukų aruliai -> ᚸᚪᚢᚴᚨ ᚪᚱᚢᛁᚪᛁ -> Plowers of the Fields.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"laukų%20aruliai"%2C%20prie%20"aruliai"pridėjus%20%20sudėtingą%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.57%20-uliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo sakinio "laukų aruliai", prie "aruliai"pridėjus sudėtingą daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.57 -uliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the phrase "laukų aruliai", adding to "aruliai" the complex plural ending No. 57 -uliai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

This Place Name Laugarel is composed of two Roots: "laukas"(field) , Verb "arti"(to plow) and Ending -ėliai:

Laukų arul(iai) -> Lauk arul -> Laug arel -> Laugarel.

105. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56190+Lauzach,+France -> Lauzach : Laužiukas -> ᚸᚪᚢᛝᛁᚢᚴᚪᛊ -> nice gently fire.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytsa%20nuo%20žodžio%20"laužas"%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.45%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytsa nuo žodžio "laužas", pridėjus galūnę Nr.45 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "laužas"(fire) by adding ending No. 45 -iukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

MORBIHAN

**<- laužiukas (nice gently fire).**

**106. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Lauzier,+56350+Allaire,+France -> Lauzier : Laužieriai -> ᚹᚪᚢᛈᛁᛖᚱᛁᚪᛁ -> peoples burning bonfires.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudaryta%20nuo%20žodžio%20"laužas"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ieriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudaryta nuo žodžio "laužas", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.43 -ieriai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "laužas"(fire) by adding the plural ending No. 43 -ieriai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

**<- laužieriai(peoples burning bonfires).**

**107. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Salut,+56500+Évellys,+France -> Salut : Salutė -> bon pit île.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"sala"%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.16%20-utė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "sala", pridėjus galūnę Nr.16 -utė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "sala"(island) with the addition of ending No. 16 -utė from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

**108. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Leannec,+56240+Berné,+France -> Leannec : Liniukas -> ᛚᛁᚾᛁᚢᚴᚪᛊ -> nice gently linen.**

MORBIHAN

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudaryta%20nuo%20žodžio%20"linai"%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.4%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudaryta nuo žodžio "linai", pridėjus galūnę Nr.4 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "linai"(linen) with the addition of ending No. 4 -iukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- Linai, liniukas (linen, flax).

As the Reader sees here, the Celtic Name "linai" of this much-needed and popular Plant in the ancient Celtic Era remained almost unchanged in present-day English as: Linen.

109. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Liziec,+56000+Vannes,+France -> Liziec : Ližiečiai -> ᚴᛁᛉᛁᛖᛉᛁᚨᛁ -> a wooden peel.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"ližė"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.26%20-iečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "ližė", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.26 -iečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "ližė"(wooden peel), adding the plural ending No. 26 -iečiai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- ližė(wooden peel)->

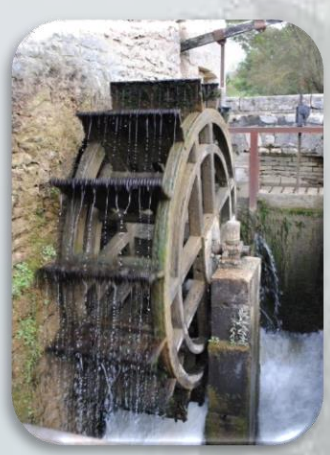
110. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Malansac,+France -> Malansac : Malūnučiukas -> ᚨᛚᚨᚾᛋᚨᚲᛁᚢᚴᚨᛋ -> nice gently mill.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"malūnas"%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.101%20-učiukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -

> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "malūnas", pridėjus galūnę Nr.101 -učiukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "malūnas"(mill) with the addition of ending No. 101 - učiukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- malūnas (mill).

As the Revered Reader sees here, the very word "mill" in present-day English has still retained its Celtic root "malūnas" as the Root "mill".



<- Water mill.

111. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Maré,+56580+Bréhan,+France -> Maré : Marė -> ᚨᛗᚱᛁᛃ -> Celtic Name: Marė.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20keltiško%20vardo%20"Marė"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo keltiško vardo "Marė", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the Celtic name "Marė", adding the feminine ending No. 2 -ė from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

112. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Maigris,+56420+Buléon,+France -> Maigris : Margiris -> ᛚᚨᚱᚷᛁᚱᛁᛊ -> variegated forest.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"marga%20giria"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.122%20-iris%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo sakinio "marga giria", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.122 -iris iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place is formed from the phrase "marga giria"( variegated forest), adding the feminine ending No. 122 -iris from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=marga%20giria%20arba%20margas%20miškas%0A%0A&op=translate -> marga giria arba margas miškas -> variegated forest or variegated forest.

Marg(i)ris -> Margris -> Maigris(-i- -> ↓, r -> i);
↓

At the Bottom Author gives more Place Names derived from the Celtic Adjective „margas“ (variegated) Root „marg“ in the present Territory of France:

| ID | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltic | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 315 | Marguerre | Marga giria | MEUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Camp+Marguerre/@49.290 |
| 1253 | Morge | Margė | HAUTE-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Morge,+43230+Saint-G |
| 1152 | Margès | Margės, Mergės | DROME | https://www.google.com/maps/place/26260+Margès,+France/@4 |
| 628 | Margilley | Margiriai | HAUTE-SAONE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Margilley,+70600+Champli |
| 1536 | Margaux-Cantenac | Margiukas-Kanteniuka | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/33460+Margaux-Cantenac |
| 1639 | Margon | Margonys | HÉRAULT | https://www.google.com/maps/place/34320+Margon,+France/@ |
| 67 | Margut | Margutis | ARDENNES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/08370+Margut,+France/@4 |

Entry No. 315 Marguerre(Departmen MEUSE) in this Authors Database above fully corresponds to the Sound of the Place Name Maigris in Question and its Celtic Meaning. Only this Name is differently minted and differently written later.

113. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mériadec,+56870+Baden,+France -> Mériadec : Mariedičiai -> inhabitants of lagoons.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudaryta%20nuo%20žodžio%20"marios"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.121%20-diečiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudaryta nuo žodžio "marios", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.121 -diečiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "marios"(lagoons) with the addition of the plural ending No. 121 -diečiai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

125. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Mare,+56000+Vannes,+France -> Mare : Marios -> ᚾᛗᚱᛁᛟᛊ -> Sea or Lagoon.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20marios%20(jūra)%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio marios (jūra) -> the name of the place is formed from the word marios (sea, lagoons)).

126. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Maguéro,+56220+Caden,+France -> Maguéro: Margiris -> ᚾᛗᚱᛇᛁᚱᛁᛊ -> variegated forest.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20sakinio%20"marga%20giria"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.122%20-iris%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo sakinio "marga giria", pridėjus moterišką galūnę Nr.122 -iris iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place is formed from the phrase "marga giria" (variegated forest), adding the ending No. 122 -iris from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

127. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+ville+Marque,+56380+Monteneuf,+France -> Marque : Mariukai -> ᚾᛗᚱᛁᚢᚴᚨᛁ -> habitants of lagoon.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"marios"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20populiarią%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> ( vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "marios", pridėjus populiarią daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "marios"(lagoon)

with the addition of the popular plural ending No. 3 -iukai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

128. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Moréac,+France -> Moréac : Mariukai -> ᚾᚨᚱᛁᚢᚲᚨᛁ -> inhabitants of lagoons.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"marios"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20populiarią%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "marios", pridėjus populiarią daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place is formed from the word "marios"(lagoons) with the addition of the popular plural ending No. 3 -iukai from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

129. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56430+Mauron,+France -> Mauron : Mauronys -> ᚾᚨᛗᚱᛟᚾᛉᛊ ->place of animals moor.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"mauroti"(gyvuliai%20mauroja)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20populiarią%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "mauroti"(gyvuliai mauroja), pridėjus populiarią daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place is formed from the verb "mauroti" (animals moor), with the addition of the popular plural ending No. 6 -onys from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

130. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56190+Muzillac,+France -> Muzillac : Mažuliukas -> ᚾᚨᛝᛁᚢᛚᚨᛊ -> nice small.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būvardžio%20"mažas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20galūnę%20Nr.66%20-uliukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo būvardžio "mažas", pridėjus galūnę Nr.66 -uliukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> le nom du toponyme est formé à partir du prénom "mažas"(small), en ajoutant la terminaison n° 66 -uliukas de la collection de terminaisons celtiques de l'auteur mentionnée ci-dessus).

131. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56300+Malguénac,+France -> Malguénac : Malkuniukas -> ᚾᚨᛚᚴ ᚢᚾᛁᚢᚲᚨᛊ -> boys of firewood.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20būvardžio%20"malkos"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20galūnę%20Nr.123%20-uniukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo būvardžio "malkos", pridėjus galūnę Nr.123 -uniukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place is formed from the first name "malkos"(firewood), adding ending No. 123 -uniukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- malkos(firewood).

132. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56320+Meslan,+France -> Meslan -> Mėšlonys -> ᚠᚱᚢᛟᚾᛉᛊ -> place of dung.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=auto&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"mėšlas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžio%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "mėšlas", pridėjus vietovardžio galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place is formed from the word "mėšlas"(dung), adding the ending of the place name No. 6 -onys from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

133. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Meslin,+56120+Pleugriffet,+France -> Mėšlynas -> ᚠᚱᚢᛉᚾᛟᛊ -> place of dung.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"mėšlas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžio%20galūnę%20Nr.9%20-ynas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "mėšlas", pridėjus vietovardžio galūnę Nr.9 -ynas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place is formed from the word "mėšlas"(dung), adding the ending of the place name No. 9 -ynas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

134. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Meslouan,+56540+Saint-Caradec-Trégomel,+France -> Mėšloniai -> ᚠᚱᚢᛟᚾᛁᛟᛁ -> zone fumier.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"mėšlas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžio%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.124%20-oniai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "mėšlas", pridėjus vietovardžio daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.124 -oniai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place is formed from the word "mėšlas"(dung), adding the plural ending of the place name No. 124 -oniai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

The last three Cases examined: Nos.132, 133 and 134 are likely to be related to manure. In those old days of the Celtic natural household, animal manure was an absolutely natural thing, so the Author thinks that he does not need to apologize to the Inhabitants living in these three settlements at the present Time. Such natural things only further remind and confirm the Author's guesses about the natural Meaning of the Names of these Place Names. At the Bottom, the Author gives even more Place Names, with such Names in the current Territory of France.

| ID | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltic | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1706 | Meslay-du-Maine | Mėšlai | SARTHE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/53170+Meslay-du-Maine,+F |
| 1707 | Meslay | Mėšlai | CALVADOS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/14220+Meslay,+France/@4 |
| 1708 | Meslay | Mėšlai | EURE-ET-LOIR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Meslay-le-Vidame,+France/ |
| 1317 | Meslan | Mėšlan | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56320+Meslan,+France/@4 |
| 1705 | Mesland | Mėšlandija | LOIR-ET-CHER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/41150+Mesland,+France/@ |
| 1704 | Meslan | Mėšlonys | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/56320+Meslan,+France/@4 |

135. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Mégouët,+56500+Bignan,+France -> Mégouët : Miegučiai -> ᚠᛁᛖᚷᚢᚲᛁᛟᛁ -> nice sleep.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"miegas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.16%20-učiai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "miegas", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.16 -učiai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the name of the place name is formed from the word "miegas"(sleep) with the addition of the plural ending No. 16 -učiai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

136. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56230+Molac,+France -> Molac -> Moliukas -> ᚠᛟᛚᛁᚢᚲᛊ -> nice gently clay.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"molis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "molis", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place is formed from the word "molis"(clay) with the addition of the plural ending No. 3 -iukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

137. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Bas+Moulac,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Moulac -> Muliukas -> ᚾᚢᛗᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> nice and gently mule.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"mulas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "mulas", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place is formed from the word "mulas"(mule) with the addition of the plural ending No. 3 -iukas from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- muliukas(nice gently mule).

139. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ezel,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Ezel: Oželis -> nice gently goat.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"ožys"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-elis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "ožys", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.12 -elis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place is formed from the word "ožys"(goat) with the addition of the plural ending No. 12 -elis from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- oželis(nice gently goat).

<- Another source of this Place Name may be the Word Hedgehog(Eželis -> Ežel -> Ezel).

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"ežys"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-elis%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "ežys", pridėjus vietovardžių galūnę Nr.12 -elis iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place is formed from the word "ežys"(hedgehog), with the addition of place name ending No. 12 -elis from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

Of these two Animals, the Author would most likely choose the first one Ožiukas(Goat), since it would be logical for the ancient Celts to call these Place Names by the Names of their Pets.

140. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56800+Ploërmel,+France -> Ploërmel : Palei Arimėliai -> ᚹᚪᛚᛖᛁ ᚪᚱᛁᛗᛖᛚᛁᚪᛁ ->

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=nuo%20žodžio%20arimai(ariami%20žemės%20plotai)%20%2C%20pridėta%20galūnė%20-ėlis%20%0A%0A&op=translate -> nuo žodžio arimai (ariami žemės plotai) , pridėta galūnė -ėliai -> du mot arimai (zones de terre labourées), le suffixe -ėliai est ajouté).

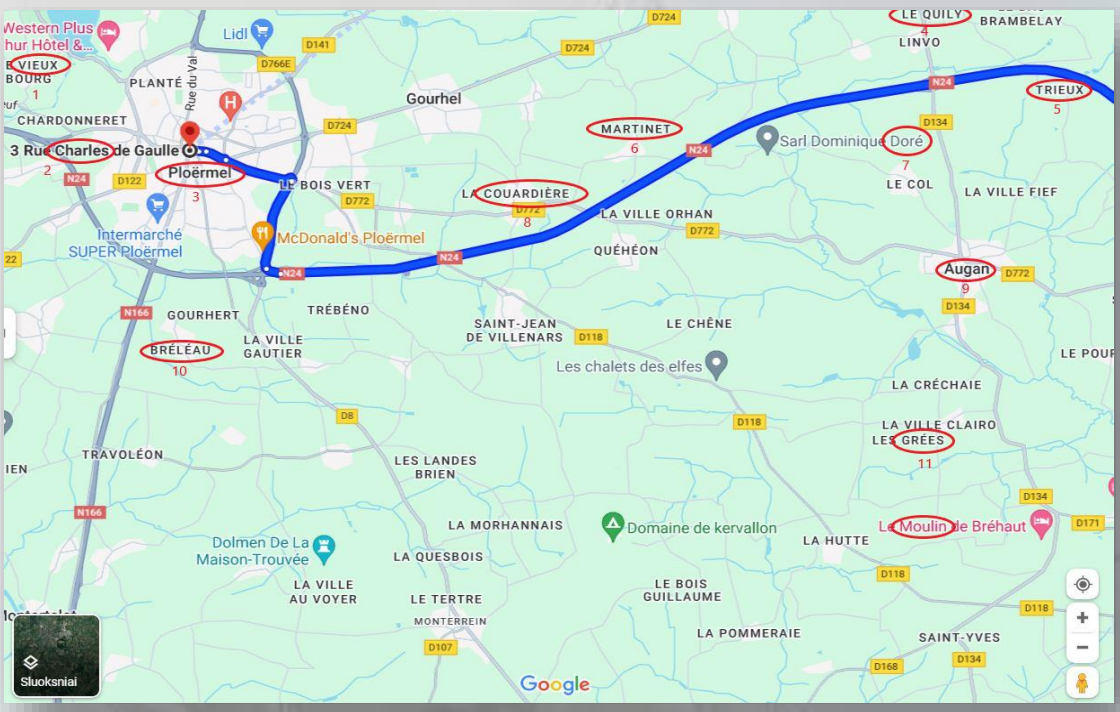
P(a)lei -> Plei -> Plo. (-ei -> -o).

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=nuo%20priešdėlio%20palei%2C%20arba%20šalia%0A%0A&op=translate

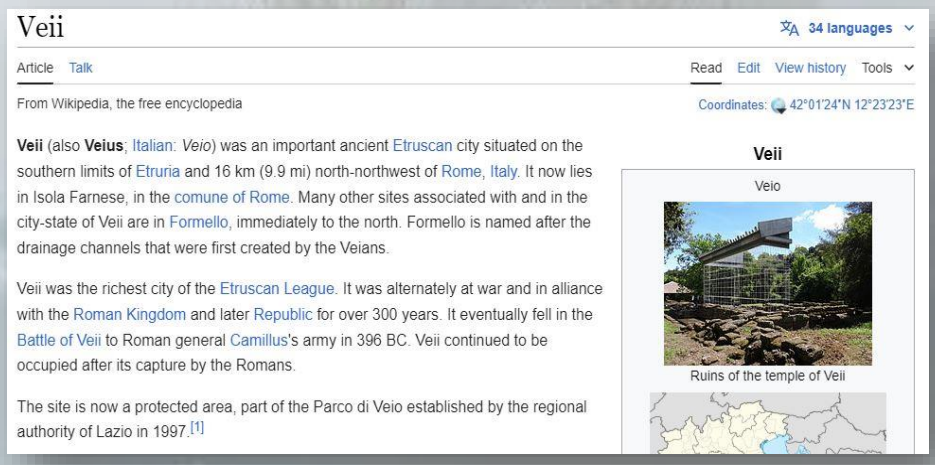
(nuo priešdėlio palei, arba šalia -> du préfixe le long ou à côté de ...).

Autorius apačioje pateikia miestelio Ploërmel apylinkių žemėlapį, kuriame raudonomis elipsėmis Autoriaus apibrėžti vietovardžių pavadinimai, kurių prigimtis yra keltiška. Jame jis rado dar vieną įdomų vietovardį, pažymėtą numeriu 1: Vieux. Jis pilnai galėjo kilti nuo žodžio Vėjas(Vent), pridėjus jam maloninę-grožybinę keltišką galūnę -ukas:

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=fr&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"vėjas"%2C%20pridėjus%20jam%20galūnę%20%20galūnę%3A%20Nr.72%20-ukas%20iš%20keltiškų%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%2C%20Autoriaus%20nurodyto%20aukščiau%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "vėjas", pridėjus jam galūnę galūnę: Nr.72 -ukas iš keltiškų daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio, Autoriaus nurodyto aukščiau -> le toponyme est formé à partir du mot "Vėjas"(vent) en y ajoutant la terminaison : n° 72 -ukas de l'ensemble des terminaisons des noms celtiques, l'auteur mentionné ci-dessus).




**Since we talked about the Vėjai(Winds), one should not forget about another Celtic Place Name Veii, but already on the Ialian Peninsula. It is with this Town the so-called powerful City Rome(even the Empire) fought for more than 300 Years, defeating otherwise not so finally and later becoming richer more powerful thanks to the surrounding Celtic Tribes. The Name of this Town, Weii(so erroneously it was written by the Romans), sounds like the Vėjai(Winds), and could be called Winds, since the Rasai(or Rasenes), who were constantly at War with the City of Rome, were somehow named Etruscans, and their state was called by the Romans by a completely ugly name: Etruria.**



Veii

34 languages

Article Talk Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 42°01'24"N 12°23'23"E

**Veii** (also **Veius**; Italian: *Veio*) was an important ancient Etruscan city situated on the southern limits of Etruria and 16 km (9.9 mi) north-northwest of Rome, Italy. It now lies in Isola Farnese, in the comune of Rome. Many other sites associated with and in the city-state of Veii are in Formello, immediately to the north. Formello is named after the drainage channels that were first created by the Veians.

Veii was the richest city of the Etruscan League. It was alternately at war and in alliance with the Roman Kingdom and later Republic for over 300 years. It eventually fell in the Battle of Veii to Roman general Camillus's army in 396 BC. Veii continued to be occupied after its capture by the Romans.

The site is now a protected area, part of the Parco di Veio established by the regional authority of Lazio in 1997.[1]

Veii

Veio

Ruins of the temple of Veii

**141. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Pouenaie,+56350+Allaire,+France -> Pouenaie : Pajauniai -> PAJAUNIAI -> near by „Youngs“.**

**https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"jaunas"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20priešdėlį%20"Pa"%20ir%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-iai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "jaunas", pridėjus priešdėlį "Pa" ir daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.2 -iai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "jaunas"(young), adding the prefix "Pa"(near) and the plural ending No. 2 -iai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

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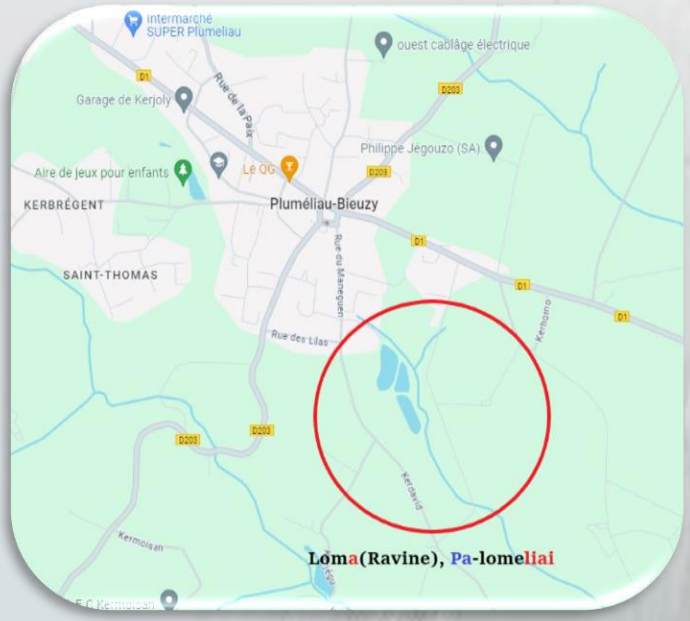
142. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Pluméliau-Bieuzy,+France -> Pluméliau : Palomeliai-> ᚹᚨᛚᛟᛗᛖᛚᛁᚨᛁ -> near by Ravine.

https://translate.google.com/details?hl=lt&sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"loma"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20priešdėlį%20"Pa"%20ir%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.12%20-eliai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo žodžio "loma", pridėjus priešdėlį "Pa" ir daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.12 -eliai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the word "loma"(ravine), adding the prefix "Pa" and the plural ending No. 12 -eliai from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).




<- In this Google Maps map Photo, the Author defined 3 Lakes and the beginning of the Stream. It is very interesting that all three defined Lakes are called: Le Lehic. He was not in this Place, but according to these signs he thinks that in this Place is the Valey(Ravine), or in other Words, Loma. In any case, The Inauba is synonymous with Loma(Celtic Lang.). There were many more such Synonyms in ancient Times and we now successfully forget them all, although we use powerful Computers and at the Moment we are developing even better and faster - quantum ones. Only, where we are in a hurry what willingly awaits us?

Returning to the Name Le Lehik, it sounds to us like Liejikas(casters) and it is quite possible, that the Name of this Stream, that flows out of the Lakes, was "Liejikas":

Liejik(as) -> Liejik -> Lehic(as -> ↓, j -> h, k -> c).

<- Le Lehic.

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=dauba%2C%20loma%20(palomeliai)%0A&op=translate -> dauba, loma (palomeliai) -> ravine, loma (palomelias)).

As the honourable Reader sees in the above Translation, the Google Translator Translator from Lithuanian into English cannot translate the current Lithuanian word "loma" and leaves the word untranslated as: "loma". Only our Word "dauba" he translates it into English as "ravine". In this Case, the honourable Reader will need to believe that both Lithuanian Words(as well as the same Words in the ancient Celtic Language) are Synonymous. The Meaning of these two Words are similar now, although We don't know exactly if they meant the same thousands of Years back. And yet, the automatic Translator even suggests how, he thinks the Name of this Place Name might sound "Palomeliai" -> Palomelias(or "Palomélies"in present Fanguage France). If we take the Vowel a from the Name "Palomélіau" offered by Google Translator, we would get: "Plomélies". It sounds almost the same as the natural name of this place name

**Pluméliau, only this version of the Google Translator translates the Lithuanian plural Endings with the End -s, and in the leash of the existing Town, even the plural Ending of Nouns -iai is still similar to -iau.**

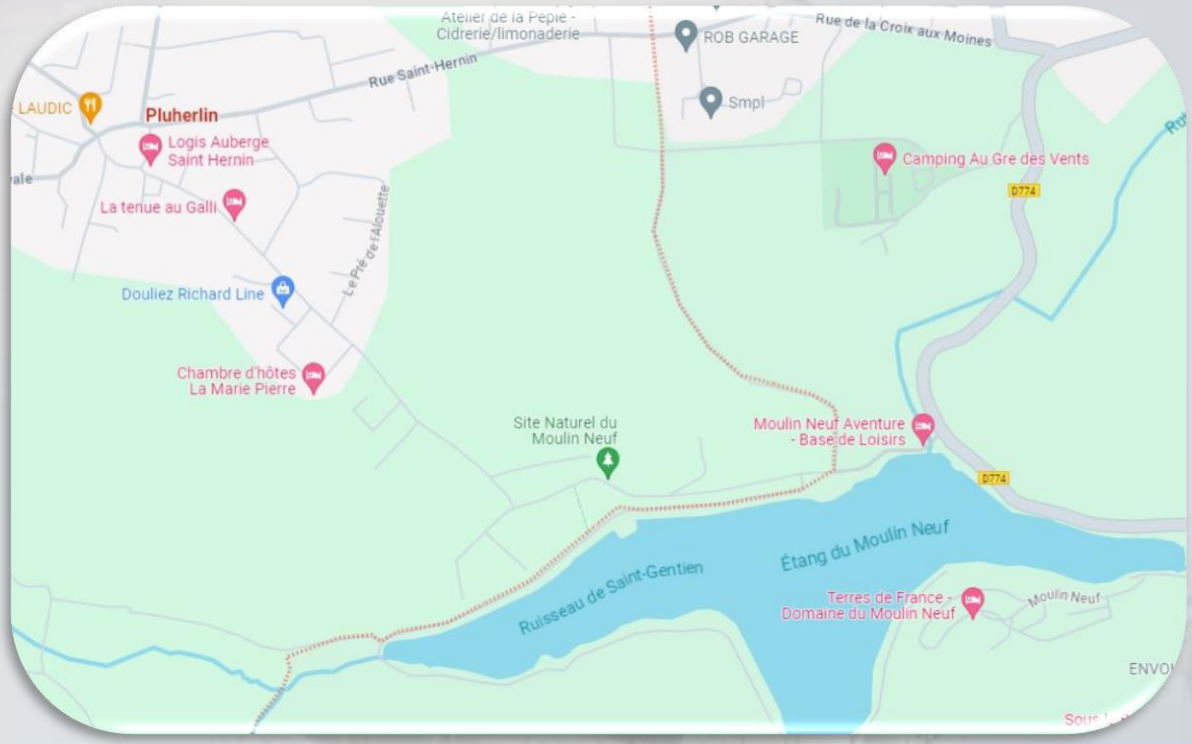
**143. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Pluherlin,+France -> Pluherlin: Palei ajerynas -> ᚹᚨᛚᛖᛁ ᚨᚷᛖᚱᚤᚾᚨᛋ -> PALEI AJERYNAS -> place near by "sweet flags".**

**https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=šis%20sudėtinis%20vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20augalo%20"ajerai"%20pavadinimo%2C%20%20pridėjus%20prie%20jo%20vietovės%20galūnę%20Nr.9%20-ynas%20ir%20priešdėlį%20"palei"%20priekyje%20%20&op=translate -> šis sudėtinis vietovardis sudarytas nuo augalo "ajerai" pavadinimo, pridėjus prie jo vietovės galūnę Nr.9 -ynas ir priešdėlį "palei" priekyje -> this compound toponym is formed from the name of the plant "ajerai"(sweet flag) by adding to it the local ending No. 9 -ynas and the prefix "palei" in front).**

**<- Ajerai(sweet flags: Acorus calamus).**

**It is quite difficult to recognize this Name of the place Pluherlin, since it is complex in itself. The Author is only trying to show, how he needs to be prepared for Recognition in the first Place. The first two Letters of this Place Name Pl may be(and usually are) remaining from the Celtic Prefix, which means Palei(next to something, near by something). As it was already noticed earlier, the Letter and Sound of h came to the Land of old Gaul from the Italian Penin-sula. It can most often be ignored altogether or replaced with another Letter(and Sound) j. After returning the specified things to the Place, we get: Paleiujeryn. It is possible to immediately add and the Ending -as, Which was lost at the very Beginning: Paleiujerynas. There is no Doubt here, that the Letter u needs to be changed to a, then the Restoration Work is Completed: Paleiajerynas. The Ending of this Place Name -ynas is the Ending Nr.9 of the Author's set, showed above. Of course, The Accuracy to recognizing of this Place Name could be about 80-90%, since we will never be able to accurately restore the very complex old Celtic Place Names in Europe. Although most simple Place Names still sound the same and are perfectly restored by almost 100%.**

**At the Bottom of this Text, the Author presents a Photo of the Surroundings of Pluherlin on Google Maps , which only confirms, that these Areas are very rich in Streams and Lakes, which are apparently as thousands of Years back, so and now Ajerai(sweet flags) grow(sweet flags -> Acorus calamus).**




**As the Reader sees, near the Town Pluherlin there is a Lake with the name Ėtang du Moulin Neuf. A Stream with the name De Saint-Gentien flows into it, where Ajerai(sweet flags) can also grow. The very Name of the Stream Gentien is also Celtic, because „Gentis" means Tribe in present Lithuanian(and hopefully in past Old Celtic) Language.**

**144. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56320+Priziac,+France -> Priziac : Parėžiukas -> ᚹᚨᚱᛇᚷᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> en bon bande de terrain.**

**https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20rėžis%20(žemės%20juosta)%2C%20pridėjus%20priešdėlį%20Pa%20ir%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20%20-iukas%20%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate ->( vietovardis sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio rėžis (žemės juosta), pridėjus priešdėlį Pa ir galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the noun rėžis (belt of land), adding the prefix Pa and ending No. 3 -iukas from the set of Celtic endings, specified by the author).**

**According to the Name of this Place, if it is precisely recognized, the ancient Celts had to divide the Land by encircling their Settlements with the Ravines of the earth(strips of land). This Idea is apparently for many thousands of Years.**

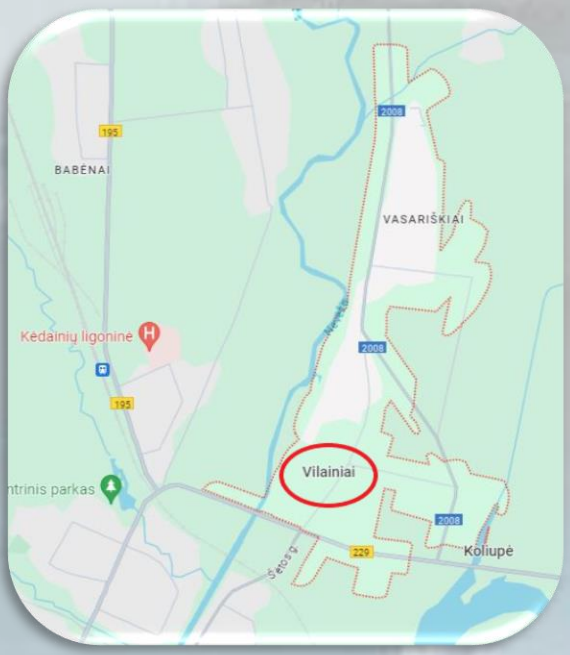
**145. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56130+Péaule,+France : Péaule : Paaulė -> ᚹᚨᚨᚢᛚᛁ -> place near by boot top.).**

**https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20aulas(bato%20aulas)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20paprastą%20moterišką%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20%20-ė%20%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio aulas(bato aulas), pridėjus paprastą moterišką galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the noun aulas (boot top), with the addition of the simple feminine ending No. 2 -ė from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).**

<- The red Ellipse is defined in the Celtic Language like „Top of the Shoe“. Paaulė means: at the Aulas, along the Aulas, near by Aulas. It is possible, that the River Vilaine(Vilainė), which flows near the town of Péaule, makes a Bend similar to the Aulas of the Shoe. The River Vilainė Celtic ending -ainė Reader will find in the List of Celtic Endings marked with the number No. 126. In Lithuania with the same Name there is a locality Vilainiai, the Link of which and a Photo on Google Maps are presented at the Bottom. This is the Name of one of the Districts of the town Kėdainiai. The Ending of this Name in Lithuania is given in the plural as -iai, and the Ending of this river Vilaine, flowing in the MORBIHAN Departmente, is feminine and same: -ainė.

<- The Name, given to this River Vilaine is apparently due to the fact, that the Bends of its Furrow reminded the ancient Kelts of the form of "Top of the boot". Similarly, the same Twists of Rivers are made by the variants with Rivers, examined above in the Text: Ausė, Ausonė and Ausytė.

https://www.google.com/maps/place/Vilainiai,+Kėdainiai+District+Municipality ,




<- The Name of one of the Districts of Kėdainiai, a Town in Lithuania, is Vilainiai. Both of these Names(like the name of River in present France) got the same Ending, which means: Ainiai, or our Ancestors. The Author on the Bottom gives an additional Translation to present English, which straightens indicates, that the Celtic word Ainiai in English and French sounds the same: Descendants. The same Name in very old Times is also given for Department Ain(between the Cities of Lyon and Geneva). Only unfortunately, as in many Celtic Place Names, the Ending of this Place Name Ainiai -iai fell thousands of Years back and is no longer used as unnecessary. But in Order not to expand further, the Author promises to return to this:

https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=Mes%20esame%20senovės%20Keltų%20palikuonys%20arba

%20Keltų%20Ainiai.%0A&op=translate -> (Mes esame senovės Keltų palikuonys arba Keltų Ainiai -> We are the Descendants of the ancient Celts or Celtic Ainiai).

As the revered Reader sees in these scorned Cases, with the Celtic Place Names, the Names of the Rivers and their Endings, the whole of Europe is still full of Celtic Place Names, only their legacy is rapidly disappearing and the Time will immediately pass when someone will be able to recognize these Place Names and Hydronyms at all. This is how People twist their brains and change their Opinion about the Meaning and essence of Life.

146. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56220+Peillac,+France -> Peillac : Peiliukas -> ᚹᛖᛁᛚᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> bon couteau.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20"peilis"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio peilis, pridėjus galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the noun "peilis"(knife) with the addition of ending No. 3 -iukas from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

<- peiliukas (nice and gently knife).

147. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Penhoas,+56110+Roudouallec,+France -> Penhoas : Pienojas -> ᚹᛁᛖᚾᛟᛃᚨᛊ -> place of milk.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20„pienas“%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.68%20-ojas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio „pienas“, pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.68 -ojas iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the noun pienas“pienas“(milk), adding the singular ending No. 68 -ojas from the set of Celtic endings, specified by the author).

148. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Penan,+56220+Pluherlin,+France -> Penan: Pienonys -> ᚹᛁᛖᚾᛟᚾᛁᛊ -> place of milk.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20pienas%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> ( vietovardis sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio pienas, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the noun “pienas”(milk), adding the plural ending No. 6 -onys from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).

149. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Penvins,+56370+Sarzeau,+France -> Penvins : Pienynas -> ᚹᛁᛖᚾᛃᚨᛊ -> place of milk.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20pienas%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.9%20-ynas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio pienas, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.9 -ynas iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the noun "pienas"(milk), adding the plural ending No. 9 -ynas from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).

All the Cases considered here above: No.147, 148 and 149 are associated with the word "pienas"(milk). Here are the Celtic Endings of all these 3 Place Names in Department MORBIHAN , gathered in one Place:

Nr. 147 – pienojas(ending Nr.68),

Nr.148 – pienonys(ending Nr.6),

Nr. 149 – pienynas(ending Nr.9).

All these Place Names with their Endings in Terms of meaning can only be explained by the only remaining and working Celtic Grammar in Europe: the current Lithuanian Grammar and Language. And this is natural, since Lithuanian Language and its Grammar are a Continuation of the Old Celtic Language and Grammar in Time, or in another way: Lithuanian Language is frozen in Time Old Celtic Language.

150. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56140+Pleucadeuc,+France -> Pleucadeuc : Palei kačiukai -> near by the Place of Cats.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20galėjo%20būti%20sudarytas%20nuo%20daiktavardžio%20katinas%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukai%20ir%20priešdėlį%20"Palei"%20priekyje%20vietovardžio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis galėjo būti sudarytas nuo daiktavardžio katinas, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukai ir priešdėlį "Palei" priekyje vietovardžio pavadinimo -> this place name could have been formed from the noun "katinas"(the cat) by adding the plural ending No. 3 -iukai and the prefix "Palei" in front of the place name).

152. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Quélennec,+56110+Gourin,+France -> Quélennec: Kalniukas -> ᚴᚨᛚᚾᛁᚢᚴᚨᛋ -> nice small Hill.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20galėjo%20būti%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Kalnas%2C%20pridėjus%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis galėjo būti sudarytas nuo žodžio Kalnas, pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name could have been formed from the word „Kalnas"(hill) by adding the singular ending No. 3 -iukas from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

<- Like many Villages in old Gaul, this one was located on a Kalniukas(Colline, small Hill).

The next Place Name in this yelow Line is the Town 56110+Gourin. Its Name probably comes from the Word Gaurai(gyvulių plaukai):

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20galėjo%20būti%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Gaurai(gyvulių%20plaukai)%2C%20pridėjus%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.28%20-ėnai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis galėjo būti sudarytas nuo žodžio Gaurai(gyvulių plaukai), pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.28 -ėnai iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name could have been formed from the word Gaurai (animal hair) by adding the singular ending No. 28 -ėnai from the set of Celtic endings specified by the author).

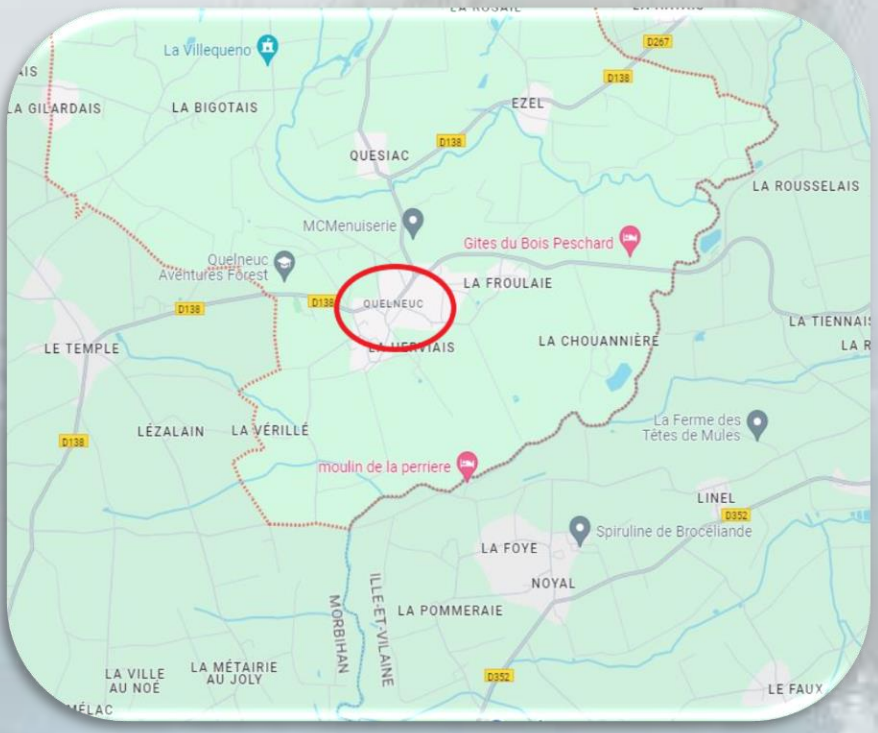
A brief Scenario for this Place Name 56110+Gourin :

Gaurėn(ai) -> Gaurėn -> Gourin (ai -> ↓, a -> o, ė -> i).
↓

153. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Quelneuc,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Quelneuc : Kalniukas -> ᚴᚨᛚᚾᛁᚢᚴᚨᛋ -> nice small Hill.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20galėjo%20būti%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Kalnas%2C%20pridėjus%20vienaskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis galėjo būti sudarytas nuo žodžio Kalnas, pridėjus vienaskaitos galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name could have been formed from the word „Kalnas“(hill) by adding the singular ending No. 3 -iukas from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

Šio vietovardžio pavadinimas nuo pat pradžios yra lygiai toks pat, kaip ir nurodytame variante Nr.152 aukščiau (Quélennec,+56110+Gourin), tik Laiko eigoje jis buvo skirtingai išgadintas.




<- As in the above Variant no. 152 Quélennec of almost the same name, this town of Quelneuc is also located on a Hill, as evidenced by the Streams, flowing about this Hill(small Mountain) and the Lakes further from it.

In Lithuanian Language(as in the former Celtic Old Language) there are a lot of Synonyms. One of the Synonyms of the Word mountain is hill. The Word "colline" used in French is most likely derived from the Word Kalnas(small mountain), since it still has the same Root "kal"(col). The Translator of this Word "colline" was received by the Author only after switching Google Translator into "English-French" translation mode:

https://translate.google.com/?sl=en&tl=fr&text=hill&op=translate -> (hill(kalniukas) -> colline).

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All is due to the Fact, that Google Translator does not have all the Words of the Lithuanian Language in its Database. Oh, and it must not have, because Lithuanian Language still contains hundreds of thousands words, that have long been absent in the present modern European Languages, that were later formed.

154. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Touche+Régaud,+56430+Mauron,+France -> Mauron : Maurons -> ᚴᚨᚢᚱᛟᚾᛊ -> place of animals graze.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20Mauroti(gyvuliai%20mauroja)%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%20117%20%20-onys%20%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio Mauroti(gyvuliai mauroja), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 117 -onys iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the verb Mauroti (animals graze), adding the plural suffix no. 117 -onys from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

155. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56500+Radenac,+France -> Radenac : Raudeniukai -> ᚱᚨᚢᚦᛖᚾᛁᚴᚨᛁ -> place of Cry.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Rauda%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.%2069%20-iniukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio Rauda, pridėjus galūnę Nr. 69 -iniukai iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word Rauda, adding the ending no. 69 -iniukai from the collection of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

This Place Name may still be derived from another Celtic Word-Verb rasti(to find):

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"rasti"%20šaknies%20"rad"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.4%20-iniukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "rasti" šaknies "rad", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.4 -iniukai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this name of the place name is formed from the root "rad" of the verb "rasti"(to find) with the addition of the plural ending No. 4 -iniukai from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).

156. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56140+Réminiac,+France -> Réminiac : Raminiukai -> ᚱᚨᛗᛁᚾᛁᚴᚨᛁ -> nice Calm.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Ramus%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%204%20-iniukai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio Ramus, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 4 -iniukai iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word “Ramus”(calm), adding the plural ending no. 4 -iniukai from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

157. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Ruaudais,+56490+Guilliers,+France -> Ruaudais : Raudos -> ᚱᚨᚢᚦᛟᛊ -> cry.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Raudos%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%202%20-os%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio Raudos, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 2 -os iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word Raudos(cry), adding the plural ending no.2 -os from the set of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

158. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56110+Roudouallec,+France -> Roudouallec : Rauduliukai -> ᚱᚪᚢᚦᚢᚾᛁᚢᚴᚪᛁ -> Pleurer.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20Rauda%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.%2066%20-uliukai%20%20iš%20Autoriaus%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio Rauda, pridėjus galūnę Nr. 66 -uliukai iš Autoriaus nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the place name is formed from the word Rauda, adding the ending no. 66 -uliukai from the collection of Celtic endings specified by the Author).

159. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Runiac,+56450+Theix-Noyalo,+France -> Runiac : Runiukai -> ᚱᚢᚾᛁᚢᚴᚪᛁ -> Peoples of nice Rune.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20keltiško%20žodžio%20Runa(Rona)%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%203%20-iukai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš keltiško žodžio Runa(Rona), pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 3 -iukai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio the place name is formed from the Celtic word Runa (Rona), adding the plural suffix no. 3 -iukai from a set of Celtic endings).

This Place Name is very important to us because in it perfectly reminds us of the Celtic Runes, that existed in Europe thousands of Years ago and are used all the Time, which became the beginning of the Greek and Latin Alphabets much later. The Author pledges to prepare that special Article later on the Celtic Runes and their Connection to the both Alphabets, noted above. The Place Name most likely refers to the good Peoples, using and loved Runes.

160. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Salarün,+56450+Theix-Noyalo,+France -> Salarün: Salarūnai -> ᛊᚪᛚᚪᚱᚢᚾᚪᛁ -> peoples near by Island.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20keltiško%20žodžio%20sala%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%2092%20-iūnai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš keltiško žodžio sala, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 92 -iūnai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the Celtic word sala(island), adding the plural ending no. 92 -iūnai from a set of Celtic endings).

<- As the revered Reader sees on this small Map, a Village called Salarün is located on a small Lake. The Lake is so small, that it does not currently have a Name, or it is not indicated in the Google Maps System. In the current Lithuanian Language, the Word "sala" in English means "island". The Author of these Verses, studying European Celtic Place Names, has already many Times encountered such a Phenomenon as a change in the Meaning of the Word "sala". Very often, these Place Names that are located near small Lakes, were apparently also called "sala" in Celtic Times. This is natural, because over those few thousand Years, and because Europe is large enough, the meaning of the Word "sala" (island) has changed steadily.

161. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sénè,+France -> Sénè : Senė -> ᛊᛖᚾᛖ -> old woman.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20keltiško%20žodžio%20senė(sena%20moteris)%20ir%20liko%20nepakitęs%20jau%20tūkstančius%20metų%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš keltiško žodžio senė(sena moteris) ir liko nepakitęs jau tūkstančius metų -> the place name is derived from the Celtic word senė(old woman) and has remained unchanged for thousands of years).

**A well-preserved Celtic Name of an old Woman, which no other Language in Europe can and will not be able to explain. Such Place Names, as well as the Names of some Rivers: Senė, Bernas(Celtic Root bern), Tarnas(tarn->garson) have covered the whole of Europe, and no one now understands or understands, what this means. Senonys, Sena Galija, Senegal ... the river Seine , flowing through Paris ...**

**Here at the Bottom, the Author presents a screenshot of part his Databases, where you can see how many Place Names with the Name Senis(old Man), Senė(old Woman), with the Celtic root Sen are in present-day French Territory. All these Place Names have Celtic Endings, Gender, Plural or Singular, as indicated by the Author at the Beginning of this Article and numbered ... almost all Lithuanian Grammar is collected here... It is only clear, that all these Names are distorted differently over the past thousands of Years of Battles and Battalions, and inscribed them later with an already Romano-Latin accent :**

| ID | Nr | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltique (Li | Traduction en France | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | | Senas | Senas | | ALPES-MARITIMES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sénas,+France/@43.740156 |
| 230 | | Sens | Senas | | YONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/89100+Sens,+France/@48.1 |
| 507 | | Sénas | Senas | | BOUCHES-DE-RHONE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sénas,+France/@43.740058 |
| 407 | | Sens | Senas, Senis | | CHER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/18300+Sens-Beaujeu,+Fran |
| 1247 | | Séneujols | Senaujėliai | | HAUTE-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/43510+Séneujols,+France/ |
| 653 | | Seyne | Senė | | ALPES-DE-HAUTE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/04140+Seyne,+France/@44 |
| 1797 | | Séné | Senė | vieille dame; grand-mère | MORBIHAN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Séné,+France/@47.622541, |
| 1326 | | Senailly | Seneliai | | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21500+Senailly,+France/@ |
| 844 | | Senlis | Senelis | | NORD | https://www.google.com/maps/place/60300+Senlis,+France/@49 |
| 396 | | Sannes | Senės | vieilles dames | VAUCLUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sannes,+France/@43.75876 |
| 787 | | Cénevières | Senevyriai | vieux homes | LOT | https://www.google.com/maps/place/46330+Cénevières,+France |
| 722 | | Sénart | Seni aria | vieux laboure la terre | ESONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Forêt+domaniale+de+Séna |
| 1102 | | Senouire | Seni yra, Sen-jourai | vieux est | HAUTE-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/43160+Saint-Pal-de-Senou |
| 1790 | | Sens de Britagne | Seniai iš Baratonijos, Barton | | ILLE-ET-VILAINE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/35490+Sens-de-Bretagne,+I |
| 326 | | Sennevières | Seniavyriai | vieux hommes | OISE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sennevières,+60440+Chèvr |
| 437 | | Sennevières | Seniavyriai | vieux hommes | INDRE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/37600+Sennevières,+Franc |
| 1360 | | Sennecey | Seniečiai | vieux hommes | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21800+Sennecey-lès-Dijon, |
| 323 | | Senis | Senis | vieux | OISE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/60300+Senlis,+France/@49 |
| 654 | | Senez | Senis | vieux | ALPES-DE-HAUTE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/04330+Senez,+France/@43 |
| 907 | | Sannes | Senis | vieux | VAUCLUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sannes,+France/@43.7549 |
| 1782 | | Sains | Senis | | ILLE-ET-VILAINE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sains,+France/@48.555688 |
| 1055 | | Sens | Senis bijau | j'ai peur des vieux | CHER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/18300+Sens-Beaujeu,+Fran |
| 1085 | | Senailly | Senoliai | vieux hommes | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21500+Senailly,+France/@ |
| 588 | | Semoine | Senoniai | vieux hommes | AUBE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/10700+Semoine,+France/@ |
| 314 | | Senon | Senonys | vieux hommes | MEUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/55230+Senon,+France/@49 |
| 403 | | Senones | Senonys | vieux hommes | VOSGES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/88210+Senones,+France/@ |
| 523 | | Menis-de-Senones | Senonys | vieux hommes | BAS-RHIN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/88210+Ménil-de-Senones,+ |
| 564 | | Senans | Senonys | vieux hommes | DOUBS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Arc-et-Senans,+France/@4 |
| 1018 | | Semoine | Senonys | vieux hommes | AUBE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/10700+Semoine,+France/@ |
| 359 | | Santenay | Senténai | vieux hommes | SAONE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21590+Santenay,+France/ |
| 279 | | Santenay | Senténai(Samténai?) | vieux hommes | LOIR-ET-CHER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/41190+Santenay,+France/ |
| 149 | | Senoches | Senučiai | vieux hommes | EURE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/28250+Senonches,+France/ |
| 1063 | | Senut | Senučiai | vieux hommes | CORREZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/~Pont+de+Senut/@45.5897 |
| 1142 | | Semoussais | Senučiai | vieux hommes | DEUX-SEVRES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Semoussais,+79170+Paizay |
| 1223 | | Sénac | Senukas | vieux | HAUTES-PYRENEES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/65140+Sénac,+France/@43 |
| 894 | | Senouillac | Senuliukas | vieux vieux hommes | TARN | https://www.google.com/maps/place/81600+Senouillac,+France/ |
| 790 | | Sénaillac Lauzès | Senuliukų Lauzės | vieille dame | LOT | https://www.google.com/maps/place/46360+Sénaillac-Lauzès,+F |
| 404 | | Senaide | Senutė | vieille dame | VOSGES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/88320+Senaide,+France/@ |
| 760 | | Senaud | Senutė | vieille dame | JURA | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Senaud,+39160+Val-d'Épy, |
| 394 | | Santenay | Senutėnai | vieux hommes | VAL-DE-MARNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/94440+Santeny,+France/@ |
| 543 | | Santenay | Senutėnai, Samtėnai | vieille dame | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21590+Santenay,+France/ |
| 1445 | | Sancés | Senutės | vieilles dames | HAUTE-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sancès,+31380+Paulhac,+F |
| 1548 | | Sendat | Senutiečiai | vieux hommes | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Sendat,+33124+Savign |
| 735 | | Seynod | Senutis | vieux | HAUTE-SAVOIE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Seynod,+Annecy,+France/ |
| 1090 | | Sannat | Senutis | vieux | CREUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/23110+Sannat,+France/@4 |
| 1221 | | Sentous | Senutis, | vieux | HAUTES-PYRENEES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/65330+Sentous,+France/@ |

MORBIHAN

162. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Serguin,+56230+Questembert,+France -> Serguin : Sarguiniai -> ᛊᚨᚱᛇᚢᛁᚾᛁᚨᛁ -> Place of Guard.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"sargas"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%20116%20-uiniai%20%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> ( vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio sargas, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 116 -uiniai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "sargas"(guard) by adding the plural ending no. 116 -uiniai from a set of Celtic endings).

Sargas -> Guard.

163. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Sonan,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Sonan : Sūnonys -> ᛊᚢᚾᛟᚾᛃᛊ -> Place of Sons.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"sūnus"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.6%20-onys%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio „sūnus“, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.6 -onys iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "Sūnus“(son) with the addition of the plural ending No. 6 -onys from the set of Celtic endings).

164. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56300+Le+Sourn,+France -> Sourn : Šern(as) -> ᛇᛖᚱᚾ(ᚨᛊ) -> Šern -> boar.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"šernas"%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-a%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "šernas", pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -as iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this toponym is formed from the word "šernas"(boar) by adding the simple ending No. 2 -as from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- šernas (boar).

165. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Petit+Suillo,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Suillo : Sula -> ᛊᚢᛚᚨ -> Juice.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"sula"%2C%20pridėjus%20paprastą%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-a%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> ( vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "sula", pridėjus paprastą galūnę Nr.2 -a iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "sula"(juice) by adding the simple ending No. 2 -a from the author's set of Celtic endings mentioned above).

<- Letting the Juice from the Birch Tree was a very popular activity of the ancient Celtics in the Spring. Various Drinks were made from this Juice. It is quite possible, that it is this Place Name that has remained such a Celtic Name and this is how it has been called for many Years. Author does not know, how many Birch Trees still grow in the Area with the Name Suillo, but the prefix „Petit" suggests, that it may have been called Celtic as „mažieji Sūlonys", then there should be left somewhere and „ didieji Sūlonys" ...

Sula -> Suila -> Suillo.

166. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56250+Sulniac,+France -> Sulniac : Šuliniuk(as) -> ᛊᚢᛚᛁᚾᛁᚢᚴᚨᛊ -> Šuliniuk -> Sulniac -> nice well, manhole.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=(%20vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20šulinys%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20pateikto%20aukščiau%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20sąrašo%20%20&op=translate -> ( vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio šulinys, pridėjus galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš Autoriaus pateikto aukščiau keltiškų galūnių sąrašo -> this place name is formed from the Celtic word Šulinys(well, manhole), adding ending No. 3 -iukas from the author's list of Celtic endings, given above).

This Place Name is easily recognizable to every Person, who speaks present Lithuanian Language. A short Script can be written for its Title, which has happened to him for the last 2,000 Years:

Šuliniuk(as) -> Šuliniuk -> Sul(iniuk) -> Sulniac (Š -> S; as -> ↓ ,-iniuk -> -iac).
↓

When the revered Reader sees here - the Ending -as has always fallen out of the Name of this Place Name. Next, as usual, the Sound Š(as well as the letter Š, which writes it down), disappeared.

<- Šuliniukas (nice well, manhole).

This place name Sulniac fits perfectly into another similar Place Name Peillac which is near by the City of Vannes , since in ancient Times they both had the Celtic Ending -iukas(No. 3). Of this Limb -iukas now all that remains is only -iac.

167. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Sonan,+56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Sonan : Sūnonys -> ᛊᚢᚾᛟᚾᛁᛊ -> Place of Sons.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20sūnus%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20%20Nr.115%20-onys%20iš%20Autoriaus%20pateikto%20aukščiau%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20sąrašo%20%20%20&op=translate -> ( vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio sūnus, pridėjus vietovardžių daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.115 -onys iš Autoriaus pateikto

aukščiau keltiškų galūnių sąrašo -> this place name is formed from the word „Sūnus“(son), adding the place name plural ending No. 115 -onys from the list of Celtic endings, provided by the author above).

168. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Rte+de+Trehuinec,+56000+Vannes,+France -> Trehuinec : Trikuiniukai -> ᛏᚱᛁᚴᚢᛁᚾᛁᚢᚴᚨᛁ -> Trehuinec -> three Horses.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sudėtinio%20žodžio%20"trys%20kuinai"%2C%20pridėjus%20vietovardžių%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.4%20-iukai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sudėtinio žodžių „trys kuinai“, pridėjus vietovardžių daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.4 -iukai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is made up of the compound word "trys kuinai"(three horses), adding the place name plural ending No. 4 -iukai from the set of Celtic endings).

169. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Touchettes,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Touchettes : Tautiečiai -> ᛏᚨᚢᛏᛁᛖᛁᚨᛁ -> Peoples of Nation.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sudėtinio%20žodžio%20"Tauta"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.17%20-iečiai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sudėtinio žodžio „Tauta“, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.17 -iečiai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is composed of the compound word "Tauta"(Nation) with the addition of the plural ending No. 17 -iečiai from the set of Celtic endings).

170. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Tremoureux,+56220+Saint-Jacut-les-Pins,+France -> Tremoureux : Trimariukai -> ᛏᚱᛁᚠᚨᚱᛁᚢᚴᚨᛁ -> Peoples of three Lagoons.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sudėtinio%20žodžio%20"trys%20marios"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%203%20-iukai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sudėtinio žodžio trys marios, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 3 -iukai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is made up of the compound word "trys marios"(three lagoons), adding the plural ending no. 3 -iukai from a set of Celtic endings).

171. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Bogerais,+56220+Saint-Gravé,+France -> Bogerais : Vagieriai -> ᚠᚨᚷᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> thiefs.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20iš%20sudėtinio%20žodžio%20"vagis"%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ieriai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas iš sudėtinio žodžio “vagis”, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.43 -ieriai iš Autoriaus keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the compound word "vagis”(thief) with the addition of the plural ending No. 43 -ieriai from the set of Celtic endings).

172. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Vallons,+56250+Sulniac,+France -> Vallons : Valionys -> ᚠᚨᛚᛁᛟᚾᛃᛊ -> Peoples of will.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20valia%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.67%20-ionys%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio „valia“, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.67 -ionys iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word „valia“(will), adding the plural ending No. 67 -ionys from the set of Celtic endings).

173. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Barre,+56430+Concoret,+France -> Barre : Varė -> ᚠᚨᚱᛖ -> Woman Warrior.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"Varė"(moteris-karė)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20galūnę%20Nr.2%20-ė%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio Varė(moteris-karė), pridėjus galūnę Nr.2 -ė iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the place name is formed from the word "Varė" (woman-warrior), adding ending No. 2 -ė from the set of Celtic endings).

174. https://www.google.com/maps/place/56660+Saint-Jean-Brévelay,+France -> Brévelay : Varuvėliai -> ᛒᚨᚱᚢᛒᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> ᛒᚨᚱᚢᛒᛖᛚᚨᛁ -> nice Warriors.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=(%20vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"Vara"(karas)%2C%20pridėjus%20%20dvigubą%20galūnę%3A%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.10%20-uva%20ir%20Nr.12%20-ėliai%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> ( vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio Vara(karas), pridėjus dvigubą galūnę: daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.10 -uva ir Nr.12 -ėliai iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "Vara" (war), with the addition of a double ending: the plural ending No. 10 -uva and No. 12 -ėliai from the set of Celtic endings).

175. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Briqueterie,+56890+Saint-Avé,+France -> Briqueterie : Varikutieriai -> ᛒᚨᚱᛁᚴᚢᛏᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> a Tribe driving Enemies.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20„Varyti“%2C%20pridėjus%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%2043%20-ieriai%20ir%20keltiškų%20daiktavardžių%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardis sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio „Varyti“, pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 43 -ieriai ir keltiškų daiktavardžių galūnių rinkinio -> this toponym is formed from the verb "Varyti“(to drive enemies) by adding the plural ending no. 43 -ieriai and a set of Celtic noun endings).

176. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Lande+Varquer,+56190+La+Trinité-Surzur,+France -> Varquer : Varukieriai -> ᛒᚨᚱᚢᛉᛁᛖᚱᛁᚨᛁ -> a Tribe driving Enemies.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"varyti"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.43%20-ieriai%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "varyti", pridėjus daugiskaitos galūnę Nr.43 -ieriai iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of this place is formed from the verb "varyti"(to drive) with the addition of the plural ending No. 43 -ieriai from the author's collection of Celtic endings, mentioned above).

177. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Broheac,+56220+Pluherlin,+France -> Broheac : Broliukas -> BROLIUKAS -> nice gently Brother.

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=šis%20vietovardis%20sudarytas%20nuo%20žodžio%20"brolis"%2C%20pridėjus%20galūnę%20Nr.3%20-iukas%20iš%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20&op=translate -> (šis vietovardis sudarytas nuo žodžio "brolis", pridėjus galūnę Nr.3 -iukas iš keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> this place name is formed from the word "brolis"(brother) by adding ending No. 3 -iukas from the set of Celtic endings).

178. https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Vérillé,+56910+Carentoir,+France -> Vérillé : Varulė -> ᛒᚨᚱᚢᛚᛖ -> femaledrive Enemies from their Land.

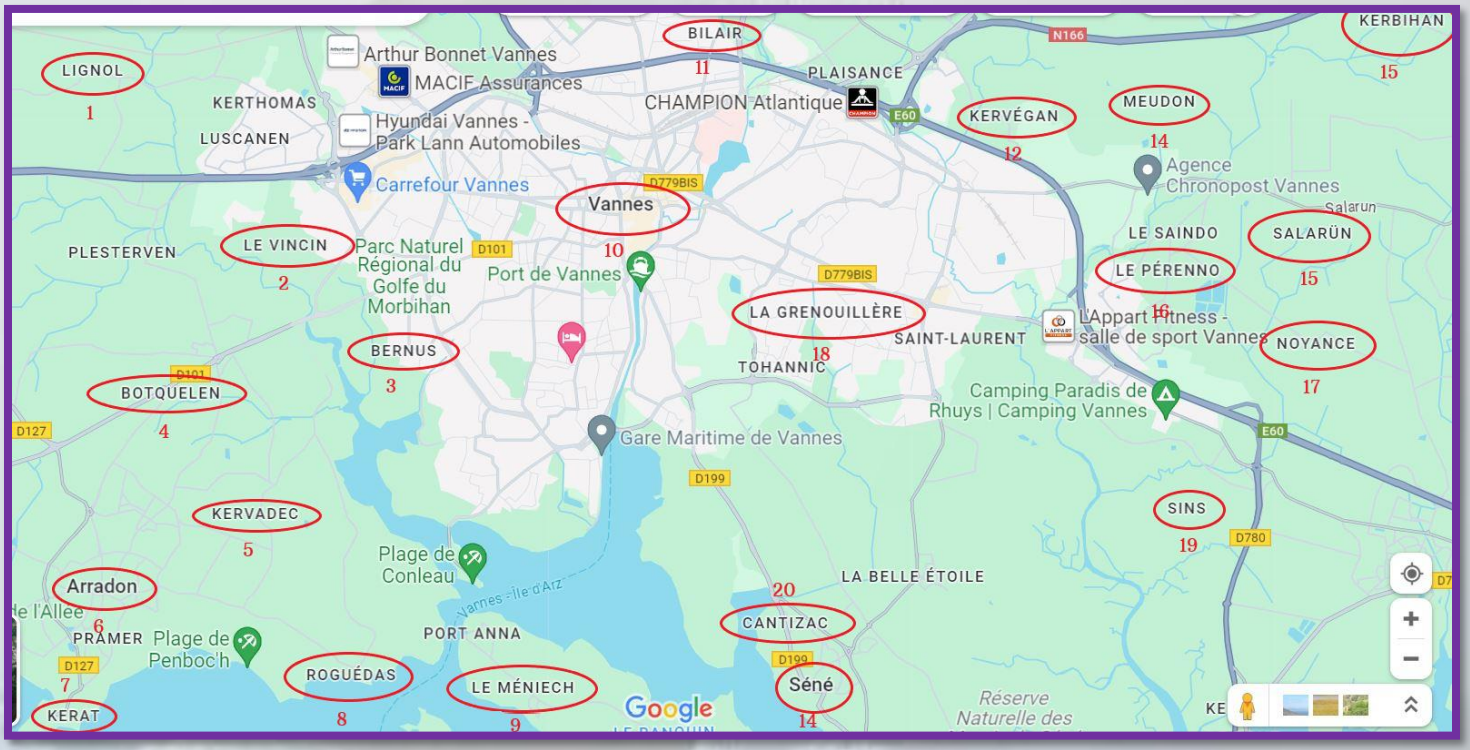
https://translate.google.com/details?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20veiksmažodžio%20"varyti"%2C%20pridėjus%20%20moteriškos%20giminės%20galūnę%20Nr.57%20-ulė%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%20%20&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo veiksmažodžio "varyti", pridėjus moteriškos giminės galūnę Nr.57 -ulė iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the verb

**"varyti"(female driving enemies from their land) with the addition of the feminine ending No. 57 -ulė from the author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

**179. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Le+Vincin,+56000+Vannes,+France -> Vincin : Vincynas -> ᛒᛁᚾᚲᛉᚾᚨᛊ -> a Place, where People named Vincas live.**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20sudarytas%20nuo%20vardo%20Vincas%2C%20pridėjus%20%20vietovardžių%20galūnę%20Nr.9%20-ynas%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20nurodytų%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20%0A&op=translate -> (vietovardžio pavadinimas sudarytas nuo vardo Vincas, pridėjus vietovardžių galūnę Nr.9 -ynas iš Autoriaus aukščiau nurodytų keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> the name of the place name is formed from the name Vincas, with the addition of place name ending No. 9 -ynas from the Author's collection of Celtic endings mentioned above).**

**180. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Vannes,+France**




In this specially prepared sceen-shot, the red ellipse at the top is surrounded by some of the Place Names about the City of Vannes (MORBIHAN Department) very quickly identified by the Author in the Celtic (as well as in Lithuanian ) Language. An explanation of the origin of all these Place Names in alphabetical Order is given at the top of this Article. As the honourable Reader himself sees, they are full throughout the Territory of France and almost all of them (maybe even 99 percent) are created thousands of Years back in the Celtic Language and most of them are perfectly recognizable. But since the current Lithuanian Language may still have only 25-40 percent of the former Celtic Word Set, they can be recognized by Linguistic Detectives who have prepared themselves in some Way.

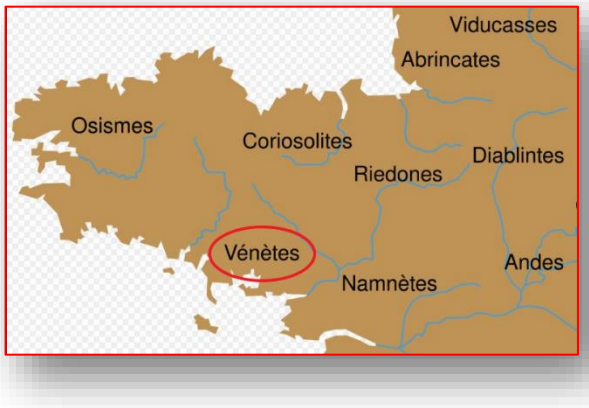
**Šiame specialiai paruoštame sceen-shot'e viršuje apvesti raudona elipse yra apvesti kai kurie labai greitai Autoriaus atpažinti Keltų (kaip ir Lietuvių ) kalboje vietovardžiai apie Vannes miestą (MORBIHAN DEPARTMENTE). Visų šių vietovardžių kilmės paaiškinimas abėcėlės tvarka yra pateiktas šio straipsnio viršuje. Kaip pats gerbiamas Skaitytojas mato, jų yra pilna visoje Prancūzijos teritorijoje ir beveik visi jų (gal net 99 procentai) sukurti tūkstančius metų atgal Keltų kalboje ir dauguma jų puikiai atpažįstami. Bet kadangi dabartinė Lietuvių kalba vis dar gal būt turi tik 25-40 procentų buvusios Keltų kalbos žodžių rinkinio, tai juos gali atpažinti tam tikru būdu save paruošę kalbiniai detektyvai.**

**Pats miesto Vannes pavadinimas ekspromtu gali būti kildinamas nuo būdvardžio „vienos". Kada keltų jūreiviai vyrai išplaukdavo į jūrą ilgesniam laikui, jų moterys likdavo krante „vienos". „Vienos moterys" – tai galėtų būti pirmas paaiškinimas, koks kyla pačioje pradžioje. Visai gali būti, kad yra koks nors tikras šio miesto-uosto kilmės paaiškinimas:**

https://translate.google.com/details?sl=auto&tl=fr&text=šio%20vietovardžio%20pavadinimas%20gali%20būti%20kilęs%20nuo%20sakinio%20"vienos%20moterys"%2C%20pridėjus%20moterišką%20daugiskaitos%20galūnę%20Nr.%202%20-os%20iš%20Autoriaus%20aukščiau%20pateikto%20keltiškų%20galūnių%20rinkinio%20&op=translate -> šio vietovardžio pavadinimas gali būti kilęs nuo sakinio "vienos moterys", pridėjus moterišką daugiskaitos galūnę Nr. 2 -os iš Autoriaus aukščiau pateikto keltiškų galūnių rinkinio -> le nom de ce nom de lieu peut être dérivé de l'expression „vienos moterys“(femmes célibataires), en ajoutant la terminaison féminine plurielle no. 2 -os de l'ensemble de terminaisons celtiques ci-dessus de l'auteur).

Juo labiau, kad vietovardžių su pavadinimu „vienas, viena“ dabartinės Prancūzijos teritorijoje yra daugiau:

| ID | N | Nom de Lieu | Traduction en Keltique (Li | Traduction en France | Departament | GoogleMaps |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | | Vienna (Austria) | Viena | | VIENNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Vienna,+Austria/@48.220 |
| 248 | | Vienne | Vienas | | ISÈRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/38200+Vienne,+France/@ |
| 514 | | Venelles | Vieneliai | | BOUCHES-DE-RHONE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/13770+Venelles,+France/@ |




<- Čia kairėje pateiktame žemėlapyje visų galimai senojoje Galijoje gyvenusių keltų genčių galūnės nurodytos kaip -es. Normaliai daugelyje kitų žemėlapių romėnai tokių genčių galūnes (ir genčių daugiskaitą) pateikdavo su galūne -i arba -ii: Osismi, Corosoliti, Veneti ...

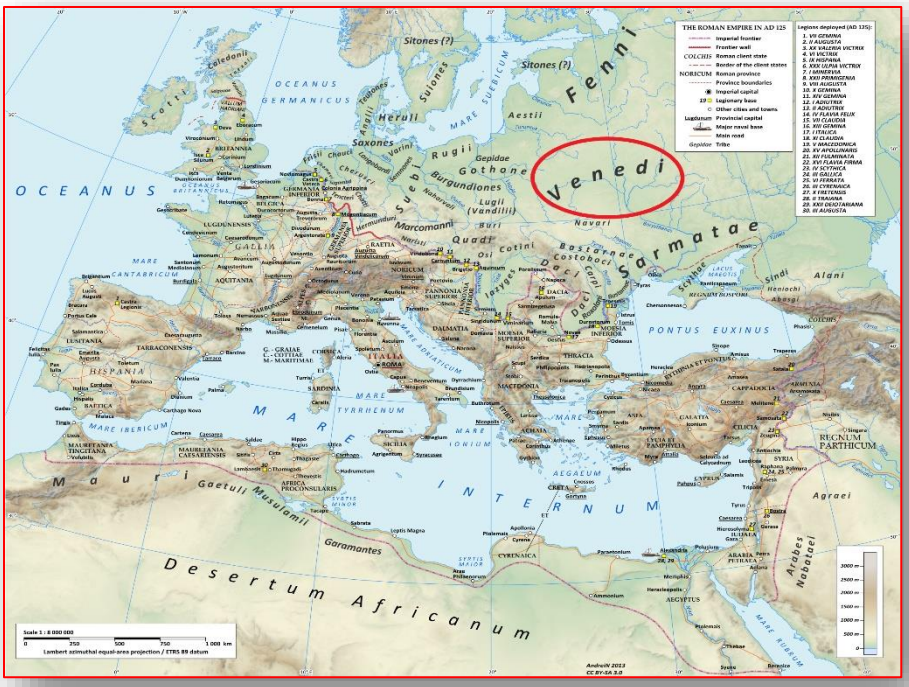
Štai dar keli panašūs pavadinimai:

https://www.google.com/maps/place/13770+Venelles,+France/@43.5951086,5.4579272,13z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x12c989389c3b66e1:0x40819a5fd96fe80!8m2!3d43.598546!4d5.4847245!16s%2Fm%2F02r1_9x?entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI0MDgyMS4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D ,

https://www.google.com/maps/place/05400+Veynes,+France/@44.7257741,5.1382655,9z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x12cb1f4ab528bf23:0x70e1fa5fed7667d4!8m2!3d44.540798!4d5.825865!16s%2Fm%2F03mfnfb?entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI0MDgyMS4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D

Turint omenyje, kad romėnai kalbėjo Senosios Keltų Kalbos žargonu (arba slengu), šios genties Veneti atstatytas pavadinimas galėjo būti: Vienetai. Šio žodžio „Vienetai“ lietuviška prasmė yra: nedidelis kiekis žmonių arba labai nedidelė gentis. Gentis tokiu pat pavadinimu „Veneti“ randama romėniškuose žemėlapiuose Dabartinės Ukrainos vietose. Ši Keltų gentis matyt persikėlė prie Viduržiemio jūros ir vėliau įkūrė miestą-valstybę Vienetiją:

Vienetija -> Venetija -> Venetia -> Venecia.




**Tokios genties pavadinimu Venedi galėjo visai ir nebūti. Tai galėjo būti tik pavadinimas vietovės, kurioje gyveno labai mažai genčių ir jų žmonių, t.y. tik keletas arba „vienetai“ žmonių.**

## Additional screen Schot's of some Celtic Place Names in France.

**The Author of this Article, in order to delight his Readers, has selected some Celtic-sounding Place Names in France and puts them at the Bottom. A List of these Celtic-sounding Place Names will be presented in each subsequent Article on individual French Departments. Author is well aware that he alone will never finish this Work, since in France there are currently 96 Departments, and the Author is currently working only on the Material of the 2nd Article. Here are the Ežerai(lakes), Gardai(fences), Geniai (woodpeckers), etc. Layouts in each individual French Department, which the Author has only dealt with.**

## Ežerai(lakes):

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Yzeure | Ežerai | des lacs | ALLIER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/03400+Yzeure,+France/@4 |
| 190 | Ozières | Ežerai | des lacs | HAUTE-MARNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/52700+Ozières,+France/@4 |
| 192 | Esery | Ežerai | des lacs | HAUTE-SAVOIE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/74930+Reignier-Esery,+Fra |
| 257 | Oussières | Ežerai | des lacs | JURA | https://www.google.com/maps/place/39800+Oussières,+France/ |
| 374 | Isère (Gily sur Isère) | Ežerai | des lacs | SAVOIE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/73200+Gilly-sur-Isère,+Fra |
| 376 | Isère | Ežerai | des lacs | SAVOIE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/73150+Val-d'Isère,+France/ |
| 434 | Yzeures | Ežerai | des lacs | INDRE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/37290+Yzeures-sur-Creuse,+ |
| ###! | Lasserre | Ežerai | des lacs | HAUTE-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Lasserre,+31590+Verfeil,+F |
| ###! | Auzerais | Ežerai | des lacs | CALVADOS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Auzerais,+27210+Beuze |
| 250 | Izeron | Ežeran | des lacs | ISÈRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/38160+Izeron,+France/@45 |
| 824 | Yzernay | Ežerėnai | une tribu vivant au milieu des lacs | MAINE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/49360+Yzernay,+France/@ |
| ###! | Azinièras | Ežerėnai | une tribu vivant au milieu des lacs | CORRÈZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Azinières,+19310+Brignac- |
| ###! | Uzerche | Ežeriečiai | une tribu vivant au milieu des lacs | CORRÈZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/19140+Uzerche,+France/@4 |
| ###! | Yzorche | Ežeriečiai | une tribu vivant au milieu des lacs | CORRÈZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Yzorche,+19320+Argentat- |
| ###! | Uzerche | Ežeriečiai, Vėžeriečiai (upė V | une tribu vivant au milieu des lacs | CORRÈZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/19140+Uzerche,+France/@4 |
| 204 | Azereix | Ežeriukas | bon lac | HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/65380+Azereix,+France/@4 |
| ###! | Azerreix | Ežeriukas | bon lac | HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/65380+Azereix,+France/@4 |

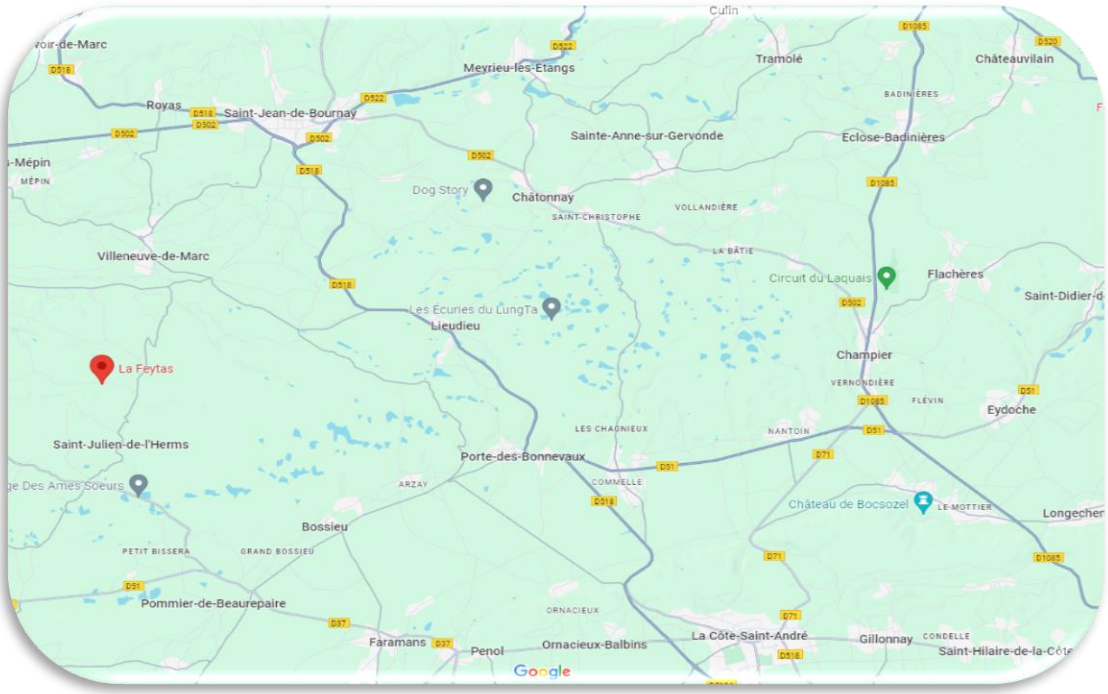
**<- ežerai (lakes).**

**In the south of France is the Department Isere, whose Name can be derived from the Celtic word Ežeras(Lake):**

**https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=ežerai&op=translate -> (Ežerai -> lakes).**

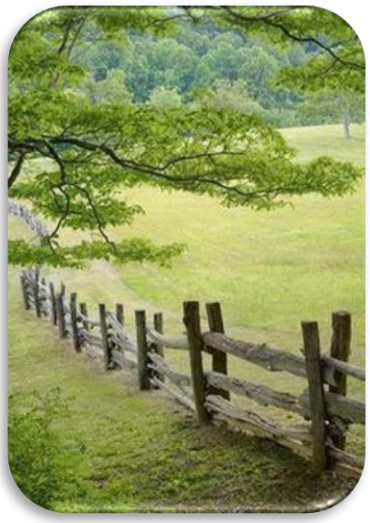
**In this Part of the Departmento Isere(which is located near the City of Lyon), as shown by the Google Maps screen shot at the Bottom, there are a huge number of Lakes. No other Language in Europe combines or explains the Origin of Place Names as logically perfectly, as the current Lithuanian Language.**

**https://www.google.com/maps/place/Isere,+France :**




**Gardai(fences):**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 729 | | Gardais | Gardai | clôtures | EURE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/28480+Thiron-Gardais,+Fr |
| 249 | | Jardin | Gardas | clôture | ISÈRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/38200+Jardin,+France/@4 |
| 334 | | Jardin | Gardas | clôture | PARIS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Jardin+des+Plantes/@48.8 |
| 810 | | Gardés | Gardas | clôture | LOT-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gardés,+47550+Boé,+Franc |
| 816 | | Gardés | Gardas | clôture | LOT-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gardés,+47550+Boé,+Franc |
| 959 | | Jardin | Gardas, Gardènas | clôture | ISERE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/38200+Jardin,+France/@4 |



**<- gardai(fences).**

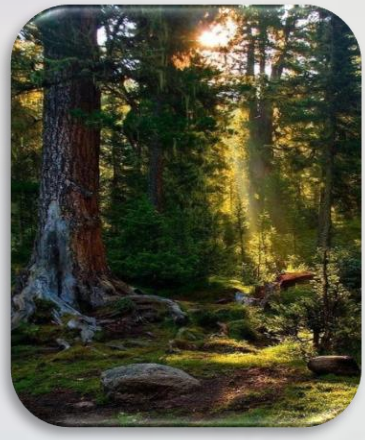
**Geniai(woodpeckers):**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136 | | Geniès | Geniai | piverts | DORDOGNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/24590+Saint-Geniès,+Fran |
| 539 | | Genay | Geniai | piverts | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21140+Genay,+France/@4 |
| #### | | Geneys | Geniai | piverts | HAUTE-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Fix-Saint-Geneys,+France/ |
| #### | | Genay | Geniai | piverts | COTE-D'OR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/21140+Genay,+France/@4 |
| #### | | Geny | Geniai | piverts | ARDÈCHE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Geny,+07130+Soyons,+Fra |
| #### | | Genéte | Genièčiai | membres de la tribu pivert | CREUSE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/23110+Saint-Julien-la-Gen |
| #### | | Genéts | Genièčiai | membres de la tribu pivert | LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Genêts,+85600+Mont |
| #### | | Genech | Genièčiai | membres de la tribu pivert | NORD | https://www.google.com/maps/place/59242+Genech,+France/@ |
| #### | | Geneytie | Genièčiai | membres de la tribu pivert | CORRÈZE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Geneytie,+19210+Lube |
| #### | | Génissac | Genisiukas, Geniukas | bon pivert | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/33420+Génissac,+France/ |
| #### | | Genneville | Genių vila | ville pivert | CALVADOS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/14600+Genneville,+France |
| 950 | | Genouilly | Geniuliai | bon piverts | CHER | https://www.google.com/maps/place/18310+Genouilly,+France/ |
| 446 | | Génies | Genys | pivert | TARN-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Saint-Génies,+82800+Mon |
| 655 | | Geniez | Genys | pivert | ALPES-DE-HAUTE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/04200+Saint-Geniez,+Fran |
| 696 | | Génis | Genys | pivert | DORDOGNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/24160+Génis,+France/@45 |
| #### | | Geniez | Genys | pivert | ALPES-DE-HAUTE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/04200+Saint-Geniez,+Fran |
| #### | | Geniès | Genys | pivert | HÉRAULT | https://www.google.com/maps/place/34480+Saint-Geniès-de-Fo |
| #### | | Gennes | Genys | pivert | ILLE-ET-VILAINE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/35370+Gennes-sur-Seiche, |

**<- geniai(woodpeckers).**

## Girios, miškai(forests):

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | | Salin-de-Giraud | Giriaudžių salynas | forêt | ALPES-MARITIMES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Salin-de-Giraud,+13129+/ |
| #### | | Griniac | Giriniukas, Gryniukas | forêt | HAUTE-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Griniac,+43300+Siauges |
| 385 | | Giranelle | Girionėliai | vivre dans les bois | TARN-ET-GARONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Giranelle,+82800+Mo |
| #### | | Gironnière | Girionieriai | vivre dans les bois | LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/La+Gironnière,+44370+Lo |
| 78 | | Girons | Girionys | les bois; les forêts | ARIEGE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/09200+Saint-Girons,+Fra |
| 165 | | Garons | Girionys, | les bois; les forêts | GARD | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Garons,+France/@43.7731 |
| 803 | | Girac | Giriukė | les bois; | LOT | https://www.google.com/maps/place/46130+Girac,+France/@4 |
| #### | | Girondelle | Girondėlė | les bois; | ARDENNES | https://www.google.com/maps/place/08260+Girondelle,+Franc |
| #### | | Girond | Girondžiai | vivre dans les bois | ARDÈCHE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Girond,+07160+Mariac,+F |
| 994 | | Girolles | Giruliai | vivre dans les bois | YONNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/89200+Girolles,+France/ |



**<- Giria,miškas(forest).**

## Gilės(acorns):

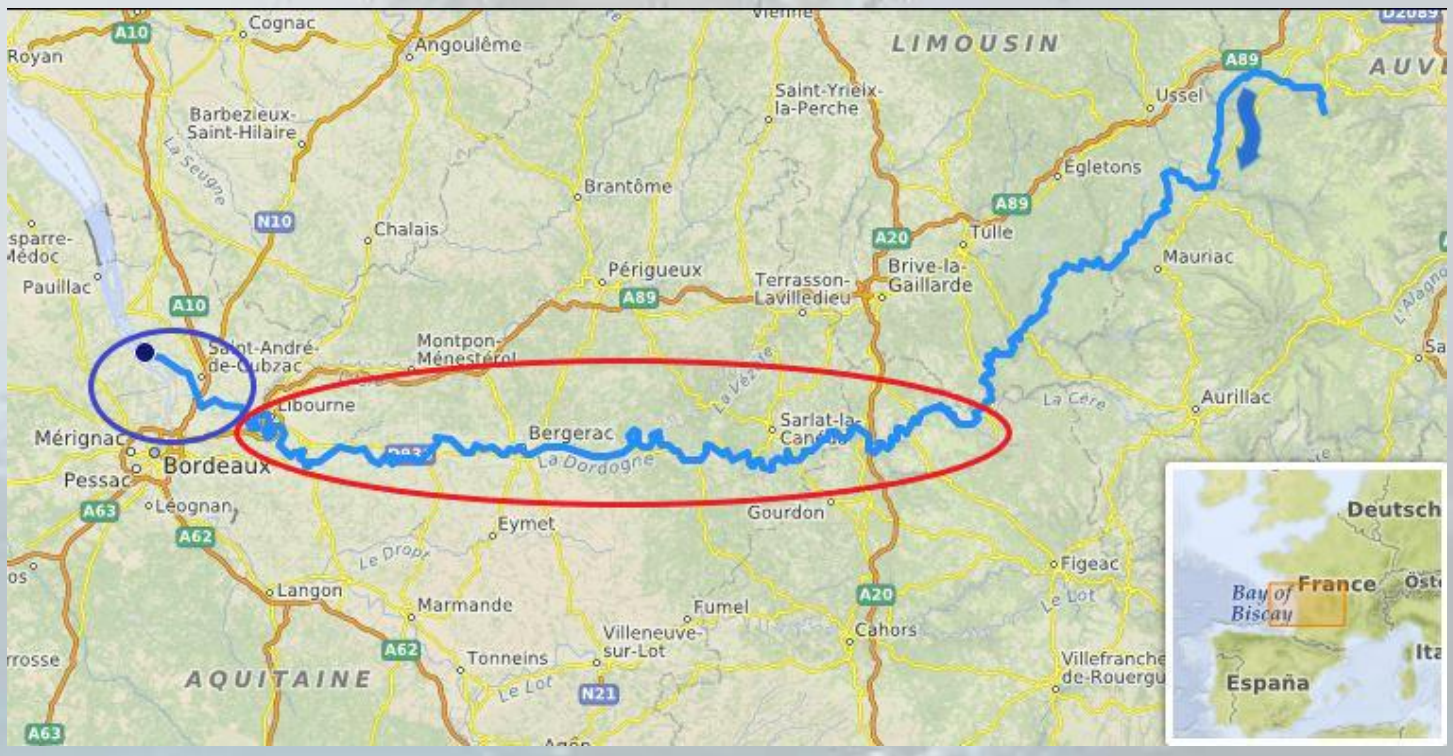
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | Gilles | Gilės | glands | GARD | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Saint-Gilles,+France/@43. |
| 187 | Gilley | Gilės | glands | HAUTE-MARNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/52500+Gilley,+France/@47 |
| 207 | Gilles | Gilės | glands | HAUTE-VIENNE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/87130+Saint-Gilles-les-For |
| 572 | Gilley | Gilės | glands | DOUBS | https://www.google.com/maps/place/25650+Gilley,+France/@47 |
| 758 | Gillois | Gilės | glands | JURA | https://www.google.com/maps/place/39250+Gillois,+France/@4 |
| ### | Gilles | Gilės | glands | EURE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Gilles,+France/@48.90874 |
| 440 | Giles-Pligeaux | Gilės-plugiukai | glands | COTES-D'ARMOR | https://www.google.com/maps/place/22480+Saint-Gilles-Pligea |
| ### | Gillets | Gilietės, Giliečiai | tribu des glands | GIRONDE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/Les+Gillets,+33730+Pomps |
| ### | Gilonys | Gilonys | place des glands | EURE-ET-LOIRE | https://www.google.com/maps/place/28360+Prunay-le-Gillon,+ |

**<- gilės(acorns).**

# The Meaning of Celtic River Dordogne.

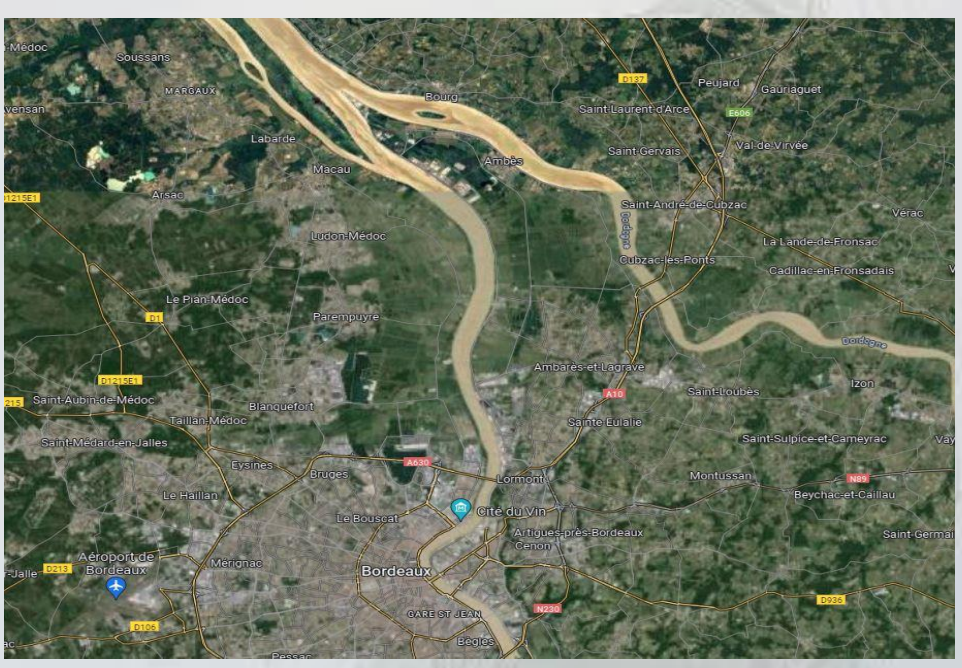
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dordogne,+France ,

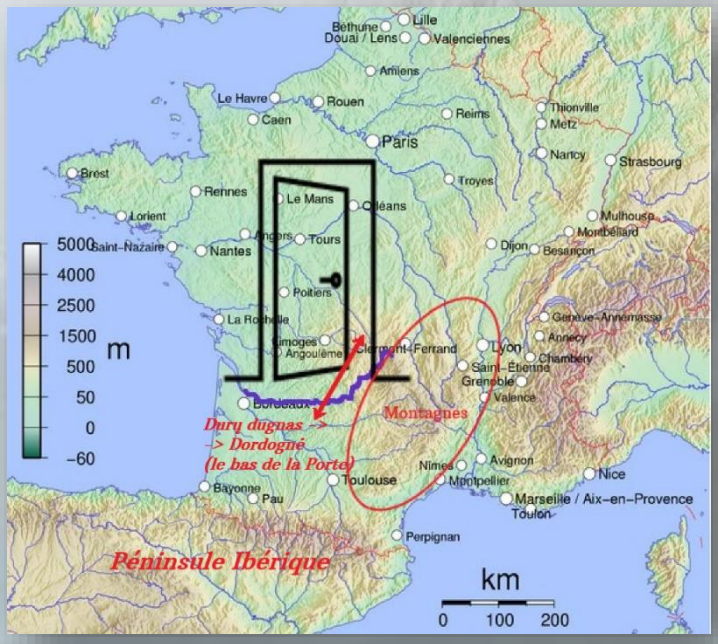
https://translate.google.com/?sl=lt&tl=en&text=durų%20dugnas%20&op=translate -> (durų dugnas -> the bottom of the door).




What the Name of this River immediately reminds for the Man, who is constantly engaged in decoding Celtic Place and River Names, that this is the „Durų Dugnas“(Bottom of the Door). There are now no more Languages in Europe, that are so old, as present Lithuanian Language. The River Dordogne flows into the Atlantic Ocean and the place, through which this River flows - is a great Place to move through it from one Bank to another. On the Map above , the red-ellipse is the Area of the Dordogne River, where its Furrow is constantly changing its Direction and flowing, constantly meandering. In this Area, the river Dordogne flows through mountains and irregularities, so this Place in ancient Times

was not very suitable for moving across the River. At the City Bordeaux River widens and becomes shallow, so through it it was easy for the Celtic tribes to move and migrate from the center of Europe to the Iberian Peninsula and back. In that Area, which is marked on the blue ellipse is excellent conditions for moving through it. Apparently, this is probably why the City of Bordeaux settled in this Place. Above, the Author gives a Translation of the Name River Dordogne from the Celtic Language (as in the Lithuanian Language) to present-day French.




<- This Painting was prepared by the Author for his Reader to help him understand the Meaning of the Name of this old Celtic River Dordogne in old Gaul. In the Place, where the River Dordogne flows into the Atlantic Ocean was and is now a great Place for our Ancestors the Celts to move through it, traveling from the Center of Europe to the Iberian Peninsula. And our Ancestors traveled around their Europe very often. Mostly hiding from the Mongol-Tatar attacks, which came from central Asia. The last such Event of the movements of Nations occurred around 375 Years in the our Era Time, when the Huns, led by Atila, along with other Tribes invaded Europe from the East and stayed here for a longer life.

No other Language in Europe can give an Explanation of such a Name for this River, confirming its Purpose.

## The Names of Celtic Rivers in present France, starting from the letter B.

To explain the Names of many of these Rivers The Author will not leave briefly, because at the Name of each River You need Time to explaini separately. Unfortunately only the Peoples, who speak the old Celtic Language can understand the Meaning of many Names of these Rivers. Just as the Author will never in his Life learn English, French, Spanish, and other new and young European Languages perfectly, so apparently, English, French , Spanish-speaking Peoples will never understand those complex Old Celtic Language, that began to develop in Europe thousands of Years ago in Europe, was created and nurtured by hundreds of Tribes, States and Unions of the States. The only Way to learn this Language is only to be reborn for a new Reincarnation and with breast Milk of Mothers to learn and remember those hundreds of thousands Rules of Word Formation or the Grammar of that Language. Paying tribute to the new Generations of Celtic Peoples, who have created new Languages in Past, one can only say that, despite the Creation of artificial intelligences, the Spaceships sent into Space and Nanotechnologies, Peoples will never again create so complex Rules of hundred of thousands Words of that Tanguage and their Grammar, because thousands of Years back We lived and created in Nature, echoing the Sounds of Nature and the complex processes, that took Place in It. The ancient Celtic Civilization was much smarter and wiser than the present Civilization.

1. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baïse -> Baisė -> terrible(simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
2. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baïsole -> Baisuolė -> terrible(Ending Nr. 51 -uolė),
3. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baize_(affluent_en_rive_droite) -> Baisė -> terrible(simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
4. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandiat -> Banditė -> Bandite(Ending Nr.30 -itė),
5. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bar_(rivière) -> Barė; Varė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė)
6. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbuise_(rivière) -> Barbuičia ->( Ending Nr.131 -uičia),
7. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barguelonne -> Vargelionė -> (Ending Nr.113 -elionė),
8. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barguelonnette -> Vargelionietė -> (Ending Nr.112 -elionietė),
9. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barse -> Varužė -> (galūnė Nr.11 -užė),
10. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayon_(cours_d%27eau) -> Bijonė -> (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
11. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beauze -> Beausė -> du mot „sans oreille“( Ending Nr.2 -ė),
12. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benaize -> Benosė -> du mot „sans nez“ ( Ending Nr.2 -ė),
13. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bénovie -> Benovė; Bernovė -> ( Ending Nr.132 -ovė),
14. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernesse -> Barnyčia, Bernyčia -> (Ending Nr.21 -yčia),
15. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Béronnelle -> Barionėlė(Varionėlė?) -> (Ending Nr.133 -ionėlė),
16. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Besbre -> Bebrė -> du mot „castor“ (Ending Nr.131 -uičia),
17. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beuvron_(Yonne) -> Bebravonė -> du mot „castor“, (Ending Nr.131 -uičia),
18. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biaysse -> Baisė -> du mot „terrible“ (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
19. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bès_(Aubrac) -> Biesė -> du mot „le diable“,(simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
20. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonne_(cours_d%27eau_français) -> Ponė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
21. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonnieure -> Ponierė -> (Ending Nr.43 -ierė),
22. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borne_(rivière_de_Haute-Savoie) -> Burnia -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -a),
23. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourdic_(rivière) -> Bardiečia -> (Ending Nr.131 -iečia),
24. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bidouze -> Vidužė -> du mot “intérieur”, (Ending Nr.11 -užė),
25. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Béthune_(rivière)-> Bėdonė -> du mot „problème“, (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
26. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bièvre_ -> Biebrė -> du mot „castor“ (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
27. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blaise_)-> Balužė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
28. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biourière_(rivière) -> Bjaurierė -> du mot “laid“, (Ending Nr.43 -ierė),
29. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blies -> Baliesė -> du mot „score“, (Ending Nr.134 -iesė),

30. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borne -> Burnė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
31. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bouble -> Baublė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
32. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boulogne_(rivière) -> Balonė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
33. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourbeuse_(France) -> Burbiečia -> (Ending Nr.131 -iečia),
34. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourbince -> Burbinyčia -> (Ending Nr.135 -inyčia),
35. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourbre -> Biebrė -> du mot "castor" (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
36. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bouret_(rivière) -> Barietė, -> (Ending Nr.131 -ietė),
37. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourne_(rivière) -> Burnė -> (simple Ending Nr.2 -ė),
38. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boutonne -> Būtonė -> (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
39. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bouzanne -> Buzonė -> (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
40. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bradascou -> Baradočia -> du mot „barzda"(barbe),( Ending Nr.59 -očia),
41. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braize -> Boružė, Varužė -> do mot boružė (concinnelle),( Ending Nr.11 -užė),
42. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brame_(rivière) -> Baronė; Varonė -> (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
43. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bras_de_Bronne -> barasi Baronė -> do verb gronder, (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
44. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braye_(rivière) -> Barėja;Varėja -> (Ending Nr.136 -ėja,)
45. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brêche -> Bariečia, Variečia -> (Ending Nr.26 -iečia),
46. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brenne -> Barienė, Varienė -> (Ending Nr.81 -ienė),
47. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brestalou -> Barestalė -> (Ending Nr.58 -alė),
48. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breuchin -> Bariaučienė -> (Ending Nr.81 -ienė),
49. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brévogne -> Bariavonė -> (Ending Nr.65 -avonė),
50. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brezons_(rivière) -> Bariazonė -> (Ending Nr.115 -onė),
51. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brézou -> Bariečia, Variečia -> (Ending Nr.26 -iečia),
52. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Briance -> Barančia, Varančia -> (Ending Nr.137 -uičia),
53. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brionneau_(rivière) -> Barianėja;Varianėja -> (Ending Nr.136 -ėja),
54. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brivet -> Bariavietė, Varuvietė -> (Ending Nr.138 -uvietė),
55. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruche_(rivière) -> Baručia;Varučia -> (Ending Nr.16 -učia),
56. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruxenelle -> Baručianėlė (Varučenėlė?) -> (Ending Nr.139 -enėlė).

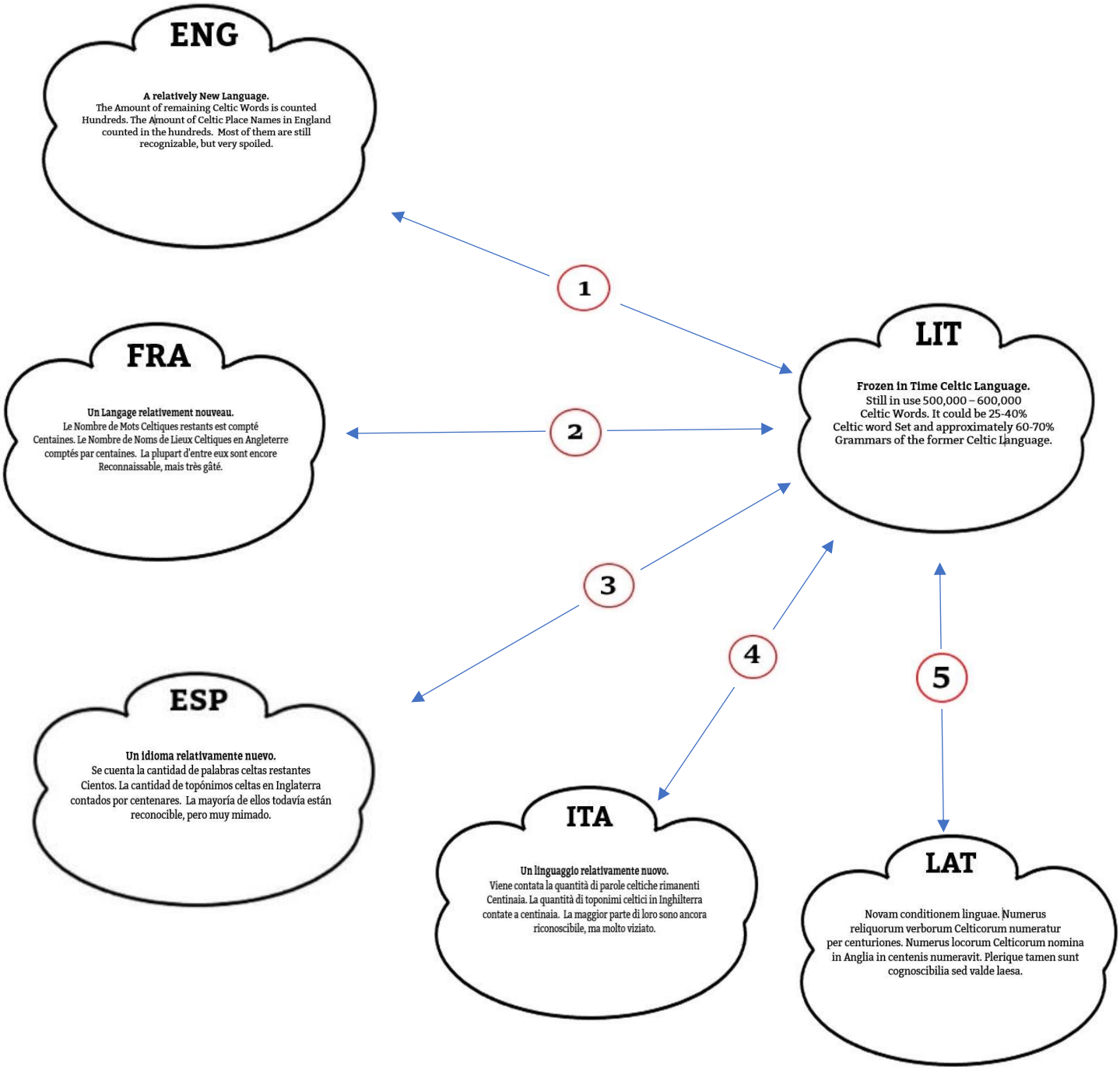
**As the Reader sees, most of the Names of these Rivers still have the remaining feminine Endings -e.**

## *The Connection between the Old Celtic Language and the current Lithuanian Language.*

In the Languages recorded the History of each Nation: how and when the Words of that Nation appeared, how they developed. And if these are newly created Languages – how, when and from where those Words are borrowed and how Grammars of the newly created Languages are composed. A Nation can be considered formed if the Language, Grammar and most Words have already been formed. The Process of Development Language does not lied as long as the Nation itself is alive. The Language itself is constantly being improved and changing. The Words of any Nation remain recorded in Place Names, Hydronyms in the Place where the Nation lives. The Words of that Nation remain in the Languages that were later formed. This is a natural Process, similar to the growth of a Tree with its Branches. In order to understand which Language is the oldest in Europe, it is not necessary to know all its Languages. However, it is necessary to select the potentially oldest and align the Words of these Languages. First of all, they can and should be aligned to their Sound, how similar they sound and whether they have at least a similar Meaning. Even further, it is possible to check their Spelling. When studying the antiquity of Languages, their primacy or antrum, one must also know and study the History of the development of ancient Europe. In order to know when and how Words appeared in those Languages, you need to understand how the Words of Language appeared and developed in those Languages. It is necessary to write Scenarios for the emergence and development of Language Words, since only such Scenaries and show the Time and Manner of the appearance and exchange of those Words, as a result of which and when the Words of Languages developed. Without knowing and studying the Words of all the main and oldest Languages

in Europe, all works in the study of History on a linguistic path are null and void and unworthy of Attention. They only occupy the Memory of every Person, in which real and many Times and in all sorts of possible Ways, Information had to be stored. An even further Stage of such a Study is to put together the longest possible causal-consequential Chains of the Emergence and Formation of Languages Words. Only such Chains of Word development in Time can help to understand what happened and in what way in ancient Europe in the Historical and linguistic Sense. Only this can correct historical Misunderstandings and specially created lies. As we have already noticed many times above in these articles: languages do not lie. They are telling the truth, but only since the Time they are created. And even the greatest Liar and deceiver must use the real, verified and accepted Words of all in the Nation to express his Lies and benefit himself from the Falsification of the History of the Past and historical Lies.

The History of Europe, its historical Course and Information about it are dissolved in the Languages, in the Relationship between them and in the formed Words of the Language. Having studied the linguistic Links in Europe between Celtic Languages for many Years, some Generalizations can be made. For the Reader, this will not be a very simple matter to understand. The Author of these Articles has been going into this for several Decades. At the very Beginning, the Pace of his Research was slow enough and these Studies were only for the Author only Hobi. However, with the Discovery of its own regularities between Celtic Place Names sown throughout Europe and increasing in Number to thousands, it is not uncommon for Generalizations to be found in order to draw some deeper Conclusions and make more accurate Tools for further linguistic Study. First of all, when comparing the Amount of remaining Celtic Words in European Languages with the number of Celtic Place Names in Europe, the number of Celtic Place Names in Europe is calculated in thousands, while the Amount of remaining Words in left Celtic Languages is counted only in hundreds. The Author has repeatedly admitted, that the Number of already recognized Celtic Place Names on the territory of France reaches over 2,000.


ENG
A relatively New Language.
The Amount of remaining Celtic Words is counted Hundreds. The Amount of Celtic Place Names in England counted in the hundreds. Most of them are still recognizable, but very spoiled.
1
FRA
Un Langage relativement nouveau.
Le Nombre de Mots Celtiques restants est compté Centaines. Le Nombre de Noms de Lieux Celtiques en Angleterre comptés par centaines. La plupart d'entre eux sont encore Reconnaissable, mais très gâté.
2
LIT
Frozen in Time Celtic Language.
Still in use 500,000 – 600,000 Celtic Words. It could be 25-40% Celtic word Set and approximately 60-70% Grammars of the former Celtic Language.
3
4
5
ESP
Un idioma relativamente nuevo.
Se cuenta la cantidad de palabras celtas restantes Cientos. La cantidad de topónimos celtas en Inglaterra contados por centenares. La mayoría de ellos todavía están reconocible, pero muy mimado.
ITA
Un linguaggio relativamente nuovo.
Viene contata la quantità di parole celtiche rimanenti Centinaia. La quantità di toponimi celtici in Inghilterra contate a centinaia. La maggior parte di loro sono ancora riconoscibile, ma molto viziato.
LAT
Novam conditionem linguae. Numerus reliquorum verborum Celticorum numeratur per centuriones. Numerus locorum Celticorum nomina in Anglia in centenis numeravit. Plerique tamen sunt cognoscibilia sed valde laesa.

**The Roots of the Words of the Lithuanian Language are found in the vastness of Europe at least 3-4 thousand Years back, since in those Words there are still remaining Names of Places in France, England, Spain, Italy and the Slavic Lands(Poland, Ukraine, Russia...). By linguistically studying History and Searching for the meaning of Celtic Place Names still remaining in Europe, only People, who speak Lithuanian Language can penetrate deeper into the Depths of ancient European History. This is only due to the Fact, that the Lithuanian Language and its Grammar are still the same as the Old Celtic Language. The Relationship between these two Languages will not be entirely clear until the End of this Investigation, but it is only clear, that in the current Lithuanian Language still the same Noun Roots and almost the same Grammar are used. Thousands of Place Names in Europe still have Celtic Endings, which are no longer possessed by the new-language European Nations. Researchers, who speak new and just-created Celtic Languages lean on the red Line as a boundary, that prevents them from going deeper linguistically to examine History, since Peoples, speaking new Languages do not have in their own Languages and do not use that remaining vast set of Celtic Words, which reaches hundreds of thousands of Words. And only in the Old Celtic Language (which at the moment is still Lithuanian Language) can go thousands of Years deeper and find and understand the Names of the Celtic Tribes, States and their Unions.**

**The Drawing above shows the Relationships between the Celtic Languages, still present in Europe and the Arrows indicated in Numbers. These Connections must be indicated and discussed on a regular Basis, with new research Results:**

1

- **There are only a few hundred Celtic Words left in present English Language and most of them are spoiled. Dear Reader understands, that The Grammar of English is absolutely new and at all different from the Grammar of the Celtic Language. In the first Article on the Territory of ancient England, Author found and recognized the Names of the Celtic Tribes, which sound absolutely Lithuanian way. Having restored the Names of those Tribes and knowing in what way the Romans (J.Caesar) spoiled the Names of these Tribes, they sound great in Lithuanian. However, it is necessary to understand the Fact, that at that Time no Lithuanian Language existed and there was only one single Language in all of Europe - The Old Celtic Language(OCL). The Author has also already found hundreds of Celtic Place names, as well as dozens of Celtic-Named Rivers and Lakes. In any Case it is clear, that most of the Place Names on the territory of England are Celtic, but since the Author does not want to Lie, he presents only those that are spoiled, but are still perfectly recognizable.**

2

- **In French, much like in English, there are only a few hundred Celtic Words left and these Words are spoiled. French Grammar is new and absolutely different from Old Celtic Grammar. Currently, the Author deals with this particular Relationship and writes Articles, studying individual Departments. The first Article on the Celtic Place Names of the first Department, Cotes D'ARMOR, and the Rivers flowing on French Territory, whose Names begin with the Letter A. This Article is already the second Article on the Celtic Place Names and Rivers, recognized by the MORBIHAN Departmente on French Territory, which begin with the Letter B. The next Article on the third Department, NANTES, is likely to be published by the End of this Year.**

3

- **Spanish Language is relatively new, and there are only hundreds of Celtic Words left in it, but they are different, than in other Languages and are spoiled differently. Spanish Grammar is also relatively new and very different from the Grammar of the old Celtic Language. The Author of this article , studying Place Names on the Spanish Peninsula, has already found dozens of Celtic Place Names. Also using the Lithuanian-Spanish word, he found about 180 Words that directly indicate a Connection with the Lithuanian language. These found Words will be presented in later Articles, since there is neither Time nor Place for this in this Article.**

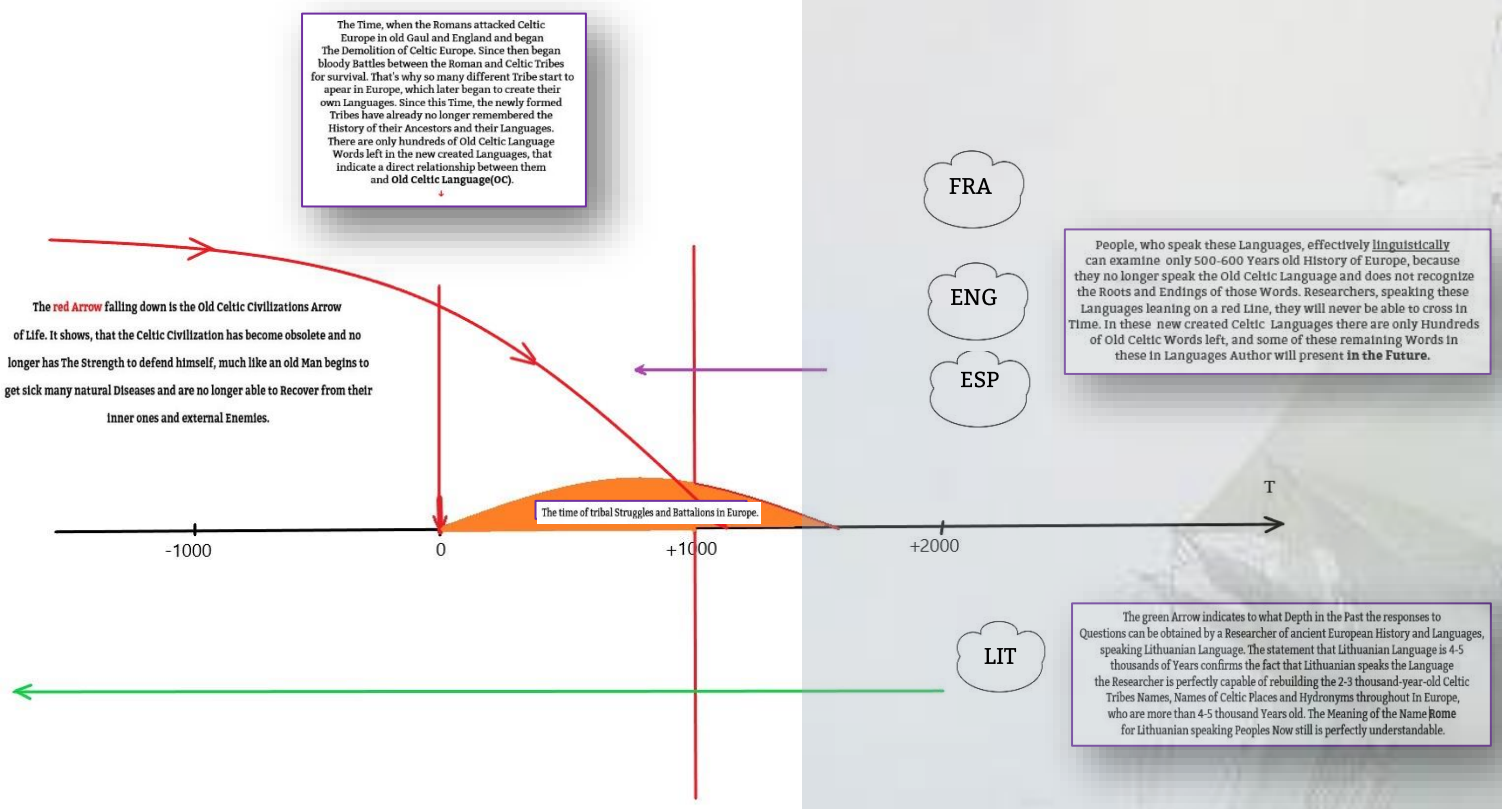
4

- **The Connection currently studied with the Italian Language is scarce enough. This is a very New Language, most likely having only a small Connection even with Latin. What Connection the Author found between the LIT and ITA Languages, the Author will summarize and present later. ITA is a very new Language, most likely with only a small Connection even to LAT(Latin). A more accurate Relationship between the LAT and ITA Languages can only be explained by Researchers of these Languages.**

5

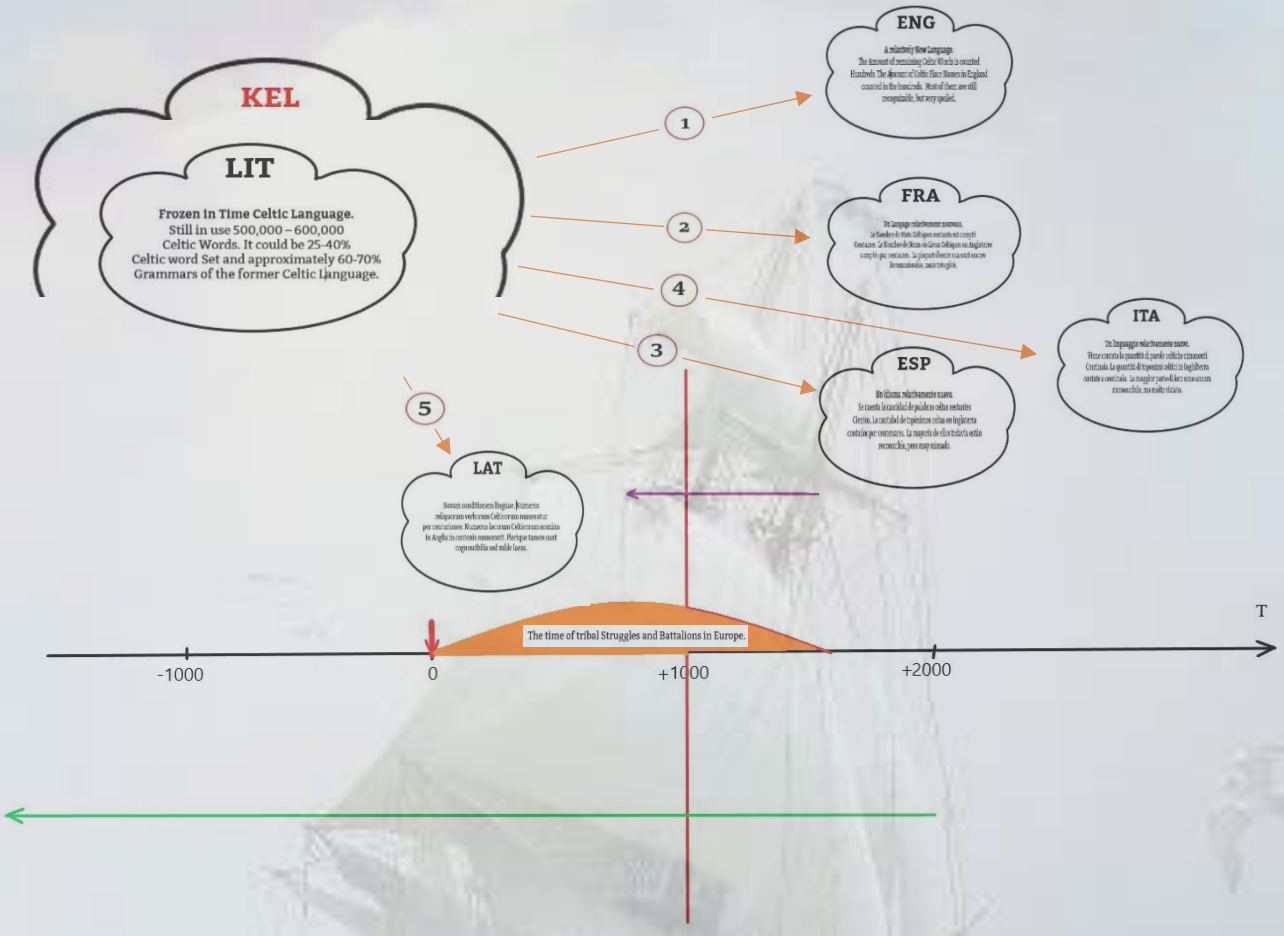
- **The connection with LAT(Latin) is clearly visible and will be presented later in more detail. This is a clear Connection through the Words of the Celtic Household, and it is clear from this, that old and original Latin is**

**only an offshoot of the Celtic Old Language and still has the Roots of Household Words of this Language, only later its new Grammar was developed and the development of this Language began to be more widely.**

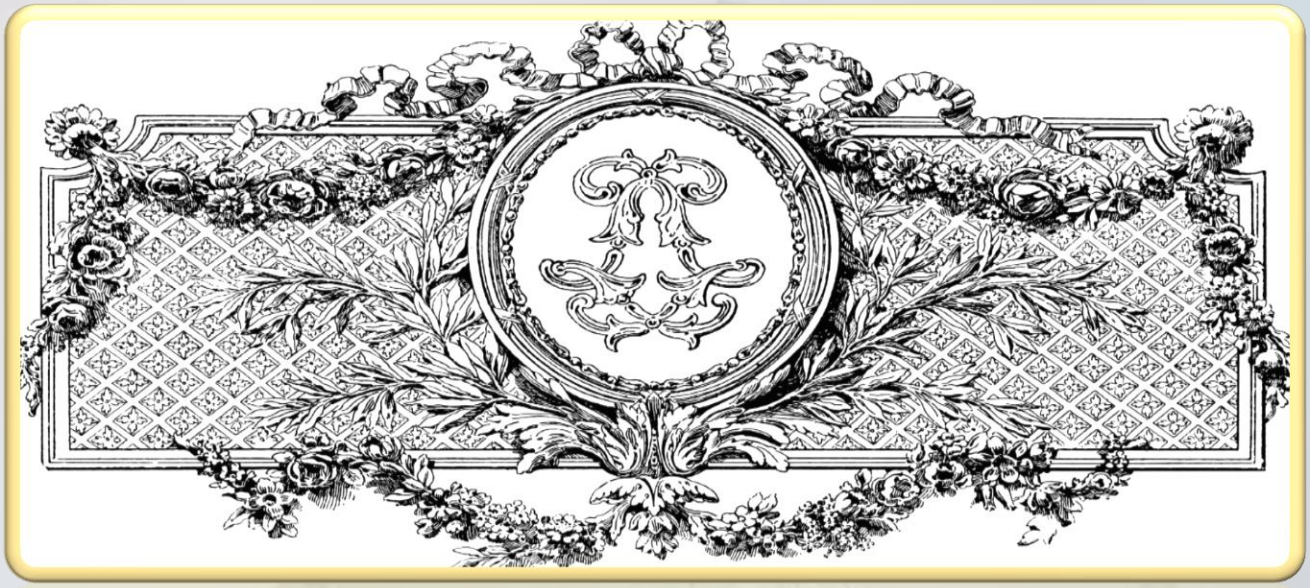

The Time, when the Romans attacked Celtic Europe in old Gaul and England and began The Demolition of Celtic Europe. Since then began bloody Battles between the Roman and Celtic Tribes for survival. That's why so many different Tribe start to apear in Europe, which later began to create their own Languages. Since this Time, the newly formed Tribes have already no longer remembered the History of their Ancestors and their Languages. There are only hundreds of Old Celtic Language Words left in the new created Languages, that indicate a direct relationship between them and Old Celtic Language(OC).
FRA
ENG
ESP
People, who speak these Languages, effectively linguistically can examine only 500-600 Years old History of Europe, because they no longer speak the Old Celtic Language and does not recognize the Roots and Endings of those Words. Researchers, speaking these Languages leaning on a red Line, they will never be able to cross in Time. In these new created Celtic Languages there are only Hundreds of Old Celtic Words left, and some of these remaining Words in these in Languages Author will present in the Future.
The red Arrow falling down is the Old Celtic Civilizations Arrow of Life. It shows, that the Celtic Civilization has become obsolete and no longer has The Strength to defend himself, much like an old Man begins to get sick many natural Diseases and are no longer able to Recover from their inner ones and external Enemies.
The time of tribal Struggles and Battalions in Europe.
T
-1000
0
+1000
+2000
LIT
The green Arrow indicates to what Depth in the Past the responses to Questions can be obtained by a Researcher of ancient European History and Languages, speaking Lithuanian Language. The statement that Lithuanian Language is 4-5 thousands of Years confirms the fact that Lithuanian speaks the Language the Researcher is perfectly capable of rebuilding the 2-3 thousand-year-old Celtic Tribes Names, Names of Celtic Places and Hydronyms throughout In Europe, who are more than 4-5 thousand Years old. The Meaning of the Name Rome for Lithuanian speaking Peoples Now still is perfectly understandable.

Perhaps this Picture **above** will help the respected Reader to understand in European Languages and in European Time why we, being Lithuanians and speaking Lithuanian in almost the same linguistic Way of our Ancestors Celtic Old Language, can go thousands of Years deeper than other European Nations and can get much more and accurate Results from the Study of European History and Languages.

The Results already obtained by the Author at the Moment show exactly this. As has already been said and repeated many Times in this Article and in the Articles that preceded it, the Author found thousands of Place Names, that sound and are clearly understandable to us, River Names widely sown throughout Europe (France, England, Spain, Italy and the Slavic Lands). All of them have absolutely Lithuanian Roots and Endings. It is clear, that then neither the Lithuanian Tribes nor the Lithuanian Nations had yet formed, but there was a Celtic Old Language, which Lithuanians still speak at this Time. It is only in this Way, that one can understand the ancient History of Europe by examining long prefixed-consequential Chains, and that is the only Way many Of Europe's Historical and Linguistic Puzzles are composed. It is very difficult for People, who speak other, newly formed Languages to understand this, but apparently it is possible and here it all depends on the Ability of a particular personality to understand it. Otherwise, one cannot explain this Phenomenon. Here it can only be said that the Author does not believe in any indo-European Languages in Europe and believes only in the only Language, that existed in Ancient Europe - the **Mother** and **Old Celtic Languages**.




This is how the Author **currently** understands the Layout of the main European Celtic Languages.
Further and more accurate Language Relationships will be shown after longer Studies.



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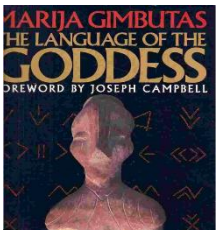


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**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkVfwiA4_BM (en español),**
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*"ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IS SO IMPORTANT FOR A NATION'S CULTURE AS ITS LANGUAGE" (WILHELM VON HUMBOLT)"*

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Algirdas Kraunevičius

(ᛅᛚᚴᛁᚱᛏᚨᛋ ᚴᚱᚨᚢᚾᛖᚠᛁᚲᛁᚢᛋ)

# *Historical - linguistic Detective*

*(presented as Notes of an ancient History linguistic Researcher).*

## *THE CELTIC NATURE OF EUROPE*

Part II

## Decoding of Celtic Placenames and Rivers in present France.

## *DEPARTMENT OF MORBIHAN.*

A new Approach to the History of ancient Gaul and its Celtic Place Names, examining it in a Linguistic way.